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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture  
to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views  
and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXX, No. 41

Section 1

February 28, 1941.

FARM LEADERS  
ASK PRICE PEG

The AP, February 28, says that farm leaders, pointing to the billions of dollars going to industry and labor for national defense outlays, Thursday demanded that Congress give them a slice of this prosperity by "price-fixing loans" on cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice. Edward O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the Senate Agriculture Committee that higher farm prices could be obtained by revising the existing Federal program of acreage control, benefit payments and loans. Senator Russell (Dem., Ga.) announced he was willing to support Government fixing of minimum prices on major farm products, and Senator Bankhead (Dem., Ala.), author of the bill on which hearings are being held, asserted that he favored a price-fixing move.

FEAR ALIGNMENT  
OF BRAZIL, AXIS

Overseas News Agency, February 28, says that fears that Brazil might soon openly align herself with the axis powers prevailed among informed observers in Washington Thursday following reports that President Vargas had conferred with high Government and military officials on Brazil's situation in the light of Balkan and other international developments. The pro-allied cause in Brazil has received several very serious setbacks in the last few weeks.

NEW YORK GETS  
STAMPS SATURDAY

The New York Herald Tribune, February 28, says that four thousand New York City grocers and grocery clerks were designated "special deputy commissioners of welfare" Wednesday night by Mayor LaGuardia, who charged them with the honest and effective operation of the Food Stamp Plan, which is to be extended throughout the city on Saturday.

DENIES NEED  
FOR FOOD  
INDUSTRY CONTROL

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 28, says that Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel for the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, has declared that conditions in food manufacture and distribution do not warrant the imposition of new and drastic controls by the Federal Government, but are susceptible to correction, where necessary, under existing statutes. His statement was made in answer to last week's report that proposals had been made to the Temporary National Economic Committee for "new and revolutionary" controls for the food business.

February 28, 1941.

New York Cream  
Prices Reduced

The New York Herald Tribune, February 28, says that New York milk distributing companies announced Thursday reductions in the price of heavy cream, effective Saturday, of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a half-pint, 1 cent a pint and 2 cents a quart. The new home-delivered prices for heavy cream will be 24½ cents a half pint, 47 cents a pint and 91 cents a quart. The reduction was described as the regular seasonal cut in the price of heavy cream under the Federal-state milk marketing control.

Farm Mortgage  
Loans Up 28%

Long-term farm mortgage loans made in 1940 by the 12 Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner exceeded the 1939 totals by nearly 28 percent. This was reported today by W. E. Rhea, Land Bank Commissioner, who pointed out that this is a definite reversal of the trend from 1935 to 1939 when the number of farmers borrowing from the land banks and the Commissioner showed a decline. Nearly 39,000 loans were made in 1940 for approximately \$101,000,000, compared with 30,047 loans in 1939 for \$79,000,000. In spite of the increased number of loans put on the books, the total number and amount of loans outstanding decreased because of the heavier repayments on loans made in former years. Farmers repaid \$159,000,000 on the principal of their loans in 1940, the largest amount for any year since 1929.

BAE Reports On  
Feed Situation

Supplies of all feeds are large, and large quantities will be carried over into the 1941-42 marketing year. The carry-over of corn into 1941-42 may be 50 to 100 million bushels larger than that of a year earlier. Corn supplies for 1941-42 may be nearly sufficient to feed present livestock numbers even if a drought as severe as those of 1934 and 1936 should occur. The 61-cent loan available on corn throughout the 1940-41 marketing year will limit any price decline, while the policy of the Government to make available for sale all corn owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (about 200 million bushels) at 65 to 69 cents per bushel will limit any advance. Oats and barley prices will be influenced by prospects for 1941 crops, but the extent of any fluctuations will be limited on the downside by the corn loan and on the upside by the large carry-over of feed grains. (BAE)

Inter-American  
Shipping  
Committee

A Committee for Coordination of Inter-American Shipping has been set up with the approval of the President, says Pan American News for February 13. The committee consists of Under Secretary of Navy Forrestal, Maritime Commission Chairman Land, and Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

February 28, 1941.

Modern Vegetable  
Production Methods

Production Methods."

In Market Growers Journal, February 15, Alvan C. Thompson, President of the Vegetable Growers of America, writes on "Modern Vegetable Production Methods." The article is taken from a speech made by Mr. Thompson to the New York Vegetable Growers Association.

Sheep Coats  
Improve Wool

From New Orleans, February 25, the UP says that R. J. Cheathem, chief of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, reports that preliminary experiments in placing cotton coats on sheep after shearing indicate that, on certain pasture lands in cold, windy climates, the use of rugs or coats saved feed and increased the amount and quality of the wool.

Automatic Control  
For Feed Grinders

In Agricultural Engineering, February, C. J. Hurd, of the agricultural engineering development division, Tennessee Valley Authority, writes on "Automatic Feed Control for Small Feed Grinders."

Poultry Meet  
Reviewed

American Egg and Poultry Review contains a review of the recent Fact Finding Conference of the Institute of American Poultry Industry in Omaha by E. E. Mason, Secretary of the Iowa Carlot Egg and Poultry Shippers Association.

Paper Surveys  
Surplus Problem

In The United States News, February 28, the Newsgram concerns the agricultural situation in the U. S., particularly as it is affected by the loss of export markets due to the European war. The affect of the Lend-Lease Bill as a means of easing the problem of surplus products is discussed, and greater aid to low-income groups is advanced as a long-range solution.

New Bean Resists  
Curly Top

The Western Farm Life, February 15, says that the first Great Northern bean ever to be resistant to curly top disease, a serious problem in most sections where sugar beets are grown, has been developed at the Idaho Experiment Station by Donald M. Murphy of the plant pathology department.

Soilless Culture  
Discussed

In Market Growers Journal, February 15, H. D. Brown and Charles Arnold begin a continued article on "Soilless Culture and its Application to the Vegetable Gardening Industry."

February 28, 1941.

Speakers At  
Forestry Meet

The Journal of Forestry, February, covers the recent meeting in Washington of the Society of American Foresters. Among those who spoke at the meetings were Ellery Foster, of BAE, John F. Preston, of the Soil Conservation Service, John D. Guthrie, of the CCC, and the following men from the U. S. Forest Service: Earle H. Clapp, Raymond D. Garver, David P. Godwin, Axel G. Lindh, Lyall E. Peterson, and Charles E. Randall.

Mills Promote  
Nebred Wheat

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, March, says that, to head off the spread of Chiekan, a good yielding but unsatisfactory bread-making wheat, and to promote a better variety, a Nebraska company operating a chain of mills in 1940 paid Dodge county growers a premium of 25 cents a bushel for pure Nebred wheat. Nebred was made available to 200 growers in 1939 with the agreement that the mills would buy back the wheat at the premium price for seed. Nebred is a good yielding and milling variety first released by the state college of agriculture in 1938.

Sheep And  
Swine Feeding

In American Miller, February, John P. Willman, of Cornell University, writes on "Sheep and Swine Feeding." Mr. Willman discusses the work done at Cornell on the stiff-lamb disease, western feeder lamb experiments, and a project begun during the winter of 1936-37 to learn the value of distillers' corn dried grains and brewers' dried grains when fed as a partial substitute for shelled corn and also as a protein supplement.

Collecting  
Corn Stalks

Agricultural Engineering, February, includes an article on "Equipment, Methods and Costs of Collecting Corn Stalks" by J. Brownlee Davidson, of the agricultural engineering department, Iowa State University.

Brazil Promotes  
Hemisphere  
Solidarity

Brazil reports moves to strengthen Hemisphere solidarity, says Pan American News for February 13. President Vargas has named the first Brazilian envoy to Canada, Joa Alberto Lins do Barros. Still more significant, Brazil has imposed a licensing system on all exports of strategic materials except those destined for consumption in the Americas.

Inter-American  
Writers to Meet

An Inter-American Writers Conference is scheduled April 14-24 at the University of Puerto Rico, says the Pan American for February. Robert Morss Lovett, educator, author, and editor, will preside. Writers from the United States and from Hispanic America will lecture. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, will head the U. S. group.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 42

Section 1

March 3, 1941.

PRICE RISE DANGERS  
CITED BY CITY BANK

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 3, says that the monthly letter of the National City Bank, made public Sunday, says that business, labor and the Government have the joint responsibility to maintain orderly markets and to prevent the development of bottleneck situations as the defense program multiplies purchasing power. The review of business conditions says that, as the program expands, problems of commodity and labor requirements, price rises and the like are beginning to appear and to cause uneasiness.

U.S. INCOMES 6½  
BILLION IN JANUARY

The Washington Post, March 2, says that the Commerce Department announced Saturday that income payments to individuals amounted to \$6,517,000,000 during January. This was a decline of \$869,000,000 from the December total, but an increase of \$424,000,000 over January of last year.

GRAIN MEN WATCH  
FARM LEGISLATION

From Chicago, March 1, a New York Times dispatch says that numerous influences combined last week to result in an extremely nervous wheat market, but the undertone was relatively strong, and at one time prices were in new ground since late in January and showed a recovery of around seven cents a bushel compared with the low level on February 18. Hearings being conducted before the House Agricultural Committee in regard to prospective farm legislation came to the fore as a price-making influence, as it is the general belief of the grain trade that farmers will receive a higher government loan on the 1941 harvest.

GAINS BY COTTON  
EXTENDED IN WEEK

The New York Times, March 3, says that the recent upswing of cotton prices was extended further last week. On the New York Cotton Exchange active futures contracts registered net advances of 13 to 20 points. In the previous week, they had made gains of 12 to 24 points. A sharp strengthening of new-crop futures contracts developed early in the week on the announcement of the new Bankhead bill, calling for a 100 percent of parity loan on cotton and certain other basic crops.

March 3, 1941.

Potash Deliveries  
Gain in 1940

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 3, says that the American Potash Institute, Inc., announces that deliveries of agricultural potash of domestic and foreign origin within the continental U. S., Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii during the calendar year 1940 amounted to 444,078 tons of actual K2O, equivalent to 797,222 tons of potash salts. Deliveries compared with 365,055 tons in 1939.

Farm Bureau Asks  
Slash In Agencies

The AP, March 2, says that Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, contending that so many separate government agencies deal with the farmer and his problems that they cause "unnecessary duplication of effort, waste, extravagance and confusion," proposed that many existing agencies be consolidated, and that a five-man, nonpartisan board be created to coordinate the whole farm program. He said that his proposals and criticisms of the existing set-up would be carried to proper Congressional Committees.

Cotton Air Raid  
Shelter Roof Urged

The AP, March 2, says that E. C. Wallace, New York engineer has conceived the idea of cotton, instead of reinforced concrete, for air raid shelters. He told members of Congress Saturday that a 7-foot thickness of cotton would resist the penetration of a 6,000-pound bomb falling from 30,000 feet, whereas a 2,000-pound bomb falling, 15,000 feet would penetrate six feet of reinforced concrete. The cotton can be fire-proofed, it was said, so incendiary bombs would have little effect. Wallace's idea stirred enthusiastic interest among members of Congress from the cotton producing states, and Representative Boylin (Dem., Ala.) explained it in a letter to members, and said he hoped to get a joint demonstration by the Army and Navy with the Air Corps dropping the bombs.

Japan Seeks  
Brazil Barter

From Rio de Janeiro, March 1, a New York Times dispatch says that the Japanese Trade Commission touring South America in search of raw materials arrived Friday at Porto Alegre, where a spokesman declared that Japan was keenly interested in concluding a barter agreement with Brazil similar to the one just signed in Argentina. Observers believe such a declaration at this time is intended to sharpen the appetite of Brazilian exporters and to urge them to use their influence with the government. Japanese barter trade proposals have often been made to the Brazilian government, and as often have been refused.

Forestry's Future  
In South Pine Belt

In The Scientific Monthly, March, Elwood I. Terry of Winthrop College, South Carolina, writes on "The Future of Forestry and Grazing in the

Southern Pine Belt."

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January Stamp  
Plan Report

Blue surplus food stamps added more than \$7,000,000 worth of farm products in January to the diets of approximately 3,000,000 members of families eligible to receive public assistance, the Surplus Marketing Administration announced today in its monthly report on the Food Stamp Plan. During January families taking part in the Food Stamp Plan used blue stamps, which increased their expenditures for agricultural products approximately 50 percent, as follows: 14 percent for butter; 13 percent for eggs; 31 percent for pork products; 16 percent for flour and other cereals; 14 percent for fruit; and 12 percent for vegetables.

Turkey Has Large  
Grain Supplies

Exceptionally good crops in 1940 place Turkey in a favorable position in respect to grain supplies, according to preliminary estimates received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Since the grain trade and prices are regulated by the Government under emergency control measures, no substantial exports in 1941 are expected. Turkey in recent years has had a surplus of grain because of encouragement given agriculture by the government. In both 1939 and 1940, however, exports were curtailed in spite of the relatively large supplies. Nearly all of the grain exports during January-October 1939-40 went to Greece and Yugoslavia, although some barley was destined for Italy and Belgium. In December about 400,000 bushels of barley were authorized for export to Greece but to date less than one-fourth of that quantity has been delivered.

BAE Reports On  
Cotton Situation

With half of the season over, prospects are for total exports this season of no more than 1 million bales and domestic consumption of about 9 million bales. This would be the lowest volume of exports since 1864 and the highest domestic consumption (by 1 million bales) on record. For the first half of the season only 660,000 bales were exported, 84 percent less than in the corresponding months of the 1939-40 season. Of this amount the United Kingdom took 50 percent, Russia 21 percent, and Canada 13 percent. In contrast with the small exports of American cotton so far this season, exports from Brazil through December were considerably greater than a year earlier. Price changes during the past month were small both at home and abroad, and Brazilian cotton continues to undersell American in Canada and the Orient. Mill activity in the United Kingdom is likely to be reduced still further. Most of this reduction will probably be at the expense of domestic civilian consumption. (BAE)

Farm Prices  
Slightly Down

The index of farm product prices declined 1 point during the month ended February 15 to 103 percent of the 1910-14 average, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported Friday. Seasonal declines in prices received by farmers for eggs and dairy products, together with lower grain prices, were more than enough to offset gains in prices of fruits and truck crops. But the index in mid-February was 2 points above the level of a year ago, largely because of sharply higher meat animal prices. Local market prices of other commodity groups, except fruit, were lower.

March 3, 1941.

Record Survival Of  
'40 Shelterbelts.

An average of almost four out of every five trees planted in the shelterbelts of the Prairie States Forestry Project during the 1940 season have survived, Forest Service announces. The average survival by States was 78 percent in North Dakota, 77 percent in South Dakota, 80 percent in Nebraska, 82 percent in Kansas, 77 percent in Oklahoma and 76 percent in Texas. The six-State average was approximately 79 percent in 1940 as compared to 67 percent in 1935, the first year of the project; 51 percent in 1936, the worst drouth year; 73 percent in 1937; 61 percent in 1938; and 66 percent in 1939. Three reasons for the improved survival in 1940, the Forest Service says, were more favorable moisture conditions in areas hit by drouth and grasshoppers in previous years, survival of a large number of conifers, especially cedars, and improved cultivation which helped control weeds that compete with the young trees for soil moisture.

Robert FechnerMemorial Forest

A forest memorial to Robert E. Fechner, first Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, will be established on the wooded slopes of Massanutton Mountain in Virginia, the Forest Service announces. The area selected comprises 72,000 acres of federally owned land and is a major unit of George Washington National Forest, located within a hundred miles of the Nation's Capital. Within it the first CCC camp, Camp Roosevelt, was established on April 13, 1933. This camp is still in operation at the original site.

Disease-ResistantVegetable Varieties

Success in controlling vegetable diseases in a home garden depends largely on selection of disease-resistant varieties, says a new publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which will help gardeners in selecting among the strains and varieties offered by dealers. The publication describes briefly disease-resistant varieties of vegetables, most of them developed by the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry and by state agricultural experiment stations. Most of these varieties have been released to commercial growers.

Rationing AimsIn Britain

The main purpose of the British food rationing system is to assure an even distribution to all persons, regardless of their income, says a report by Dr. J. H. Richter in Foreign Agriculture. Substantial increases in food prices after war began made it impossible for low-income consumers to purchase full rations. Thus, rationing has been supplemented by price control, with government subsidies in some cases to compensate for losses from fixed maximum prices. So far only fats, meats, sugar and tea have been rationed. Bread, eggs, fruits and vegetables, and other foodstuffs have not been rationed, but most of them are in short supply and therefore subject to price control.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 43

Section 1

March 4, 1941.

## HOUSE CONSIDERS '42

From Washington, March 4, a New York Times dispatch says that the House began consideration Monday of the 1942 fiscal appropriation of the USDA, which was made to show a book saving of \$4,927,934 from Bureau of the Budget estimates and \$193,023,502 from the 1941 fiscal year allowances. The over all figure for next year's bill is \$1,420,977,559, against \$1,477,001,061 for the 1941 fiscal year. A substantial part of the savings over this year's appropriation was brought about by action of the Appropriations Committee in allowing only \$50,000,000 in cash for farm parity payments, against \$212,000,000 allowed for this year. However, the bill contains authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to make up this deficiency by contracting for parity payments to be financed presumably out of future appropriations.

## COTTON PLAN WINS SUPPORT

The New York Times, March 4, says that the proposal for turning the government's raw cotton surplus into fabrics for use by relief agencies for war victims, for a reserve supply of Army and Navy goods, and perhaps at the close of the war as an economic weapon with which to fight the expected foreign trade war, has won support in the four major groups which would be affected, it was indicated last week. Raw cotton men, mill executives and their selling agencies, spokesmen for relief groups and leaders in both the Legislative and Executive branches of the government endorsed the plan.

## FOOD STAMPS DOING WELL IN NEW YORK

The New York Times, March 4, says that indications that the Food Stamp Plan, which was inaugurated last Saturday throughout New York City, would be favorably received were seen Monday by Department of Welfare officials when it was found that 2,346 persons already had bought \$57,336 in stamps. A spokesman for the Department of Welfare said it would probably be later in the week before a very large number of persons were enrolled under the plan.

## MILESTONES IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

In Journal of Home Economics, March, Lita Bane writes on "Milestones and Guideposts in Agriculture and Home Economics. The paper is taken from an address given at the recent meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in Chicago.

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Wheat Expert  
Bound For London

The AP, March 3, says that Thomas D. Campbell, the mass-production wheat specialist who gave Soviet Russia expert advice for its first five-year plan, will fly to England this week on a mission shrouded in secrecy. Refusing to discuss the purpose of his trip abroad, Mr. Campbell, who reputedly is the U.S.'s largest wheat producer, said: "I am going over as a private citizen. I expect to take a look at things over there and probably will confer with the Minister of Agriculture and some other officials." Mr. Campbell is not connected with the USDA.

Reassurance Given  
Over Sugar Prices

From Washington, March 3, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that, in testimony released Monday by the House Agricultural Committee, it was revealed by Joshua Bernhardt, chief of the AAA sugar division, that there is nothing in the present picture which indicates that the people will be likely to be put on any sugar-ration basis, or that the prices will rise sharply to the consumer. Dr. Bernhardt told the Committee that, should Congress do away with all quota restrictions and permit all farmers, to raise such quantities of sugar as they can, and at the same time do away with any sugar benefits, there would be no continental production. "Without protection of some kind," Dr. Bernhardt said, "with the world price of raw sugar at 1¢ a pound, there would be no continental production."

Meat Requirements  
Modified

The marking and labeling requirements for meat and meat food products prepared under Federal meat inspection have been modified by an amendment to the meat-inspection regulations. The amendment - designated as Amendment 15 to B.A.I. Order 211 (Revised), - which was signed by Acting Secretary of Agriculture Grover B. Hill, February 25, becomes effective October 1, 1941. The meat-inspection regulations are administered by the Bureau of Animal Industry. One of the important features of the new amendment is to require that a meat or meat food product prepared from two or more ingredients shall bear a label showing a list of ingredients, placed in the order of their predominance.

Screwworm Plagues  
Livestock in South

Winter survival of unusually large numbers of screwworms is a potential threat this year to livestock in many parts of the country, the USDA pointed out Saturday. The screwworm -- which each year in the south and southwest kills livestock worth several million dollars -- is a stage in the life cycle of an active, greenish fly. The fly may lay eggs on any break in the skin of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. From these eggs the worms hatch. The number of screwworms in the Laredo, Texas, area last December was the greatest ever recorded there, according to reports to the Department from its field laboratory in Uvalde, Texas. Many screwworms and flies over-wintered in Arizona and southern California. If favorable weather conditions continue during late winter and into the spring, a serious outbreak may be expected in late spring, Department officials said.

March 4, 1941.

U.S.-Cuban Cooperation Cuba appears moving closer to the U. S., says Pan American News for February 13. The new Cuban Ambassador to Washington, Aurelio Fernandez Concheso, has pledged the republic's aid in promoting American "solidarity, justice, and law." In Havana, a decree forbidding all foreign-language radio broadcasts was modified recently to exempt English and French programs.

Technologists To Tour South America

Twenty-eight industrial, banking, and research executives will leave in March for a 43-day visit to Colombia, Peru, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, says Pan American for February. The announcement was made by Maurice Holland, director of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Research of the National Research Council. The group will not try to sell anything, but will propose technological ideas. Each country will aid by setting up its own committee.

Indian Cotton Crop Up

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 27, says that cable advices from Bombay says that the Indian Government has estimated the acreage planted to cotton in India this season at 22,775,000 acres, compared with 21,356,000 acres last season. The Indian cotton crop for the current season, including cotton for household use in India, is estimated at 5,638,900 bales of 400 pounds each, compared with 4,942,000 bales last season.

Delinting Cotton Seed

The Southern Pacific Rural Press, February 22, says that scientists at the University of Arizona have patented a process which removes the lint from around a cotton seed with a solution of sulphuric acid and then washes the seed, leaving it smooth and clean for the planter. This makes grading of seed and even dropping more practical.

Refugee Capital

Refugee capital is appearing in Latin America, says an article in Business Week for February 1. More than \$25,000,000 has entered Brazil since the outbreak of the European war. Argentina has probably received as much, with Mexico next on the list.

Hemisphere Oil Supply

Collier's for February 8 contains "Venezuela Holds the Key" by W. B. Courtney. Though the U. S. is the world's greatest producer of oil, Venezuela vies with the Soviet Union for second place. The oil resources of the U. S., Venezuela, Mexico, Ecuador, Argentina, Trinidad, and Canada constitute practically the entire earth's supply, the author says.

Farm Implement Industry

In Country Gentleman, March, Philip S. Rose discusses the American farm implement industry in "High Tide of the Farm Machine."

March 4, 1941.

Troubles In Latin America

Good Neighbor program, and what will be done to adjust relations between the U. S. and the Latin American republics.

Inter-American Shipping Facilities

With inter-American trade figures rising steadily, the perennial problem of Hemisphere shipping is intensified, says Pan American News for February 13. There are now some 119 vessels regularly operating along the east and west coasts of the Americas. The U. S. Maritime commission estimates this tonnage will be sufficient to carry 1941 inter-American commerce, if other ships intended for the trade are added.

Barter Agreement

Paraguay has instituted a new type of barter agreement in an exchange of Paraguayan cotton for Japanese general merchandise, says the Pan American for February. The agreement calls for a trial transaction between a cotton exporter and a Japanese firm in Argentina, whereby the exporter ships 1,210,000 pounds of cotton by river steamers to Buenos Aires to be sold there at current prices.

Farming in Mexican Laguna Region

In "So Much Land, So Many People," in Land Policy Review for February, Arturo Gaona describes farming in the Mexican Laguna region, where 32,000 peasant families try to make a living from the land. Sr. Gaona is a Mexican bank official. The article is of special interest, says an editorial note, because of the recent decree of President Camacho to provide for individual holdings of farm land, as opposed to collective holdings.

Says Army Buys Cheap Eggs

"Uncle Sam, for his egg-eaters at Camp Ord and other military centers, calls for bids for 'Standard' grade eggs. That's third grade, and, in California, where we invest a great deal of time and money in quality, we haven't sufficient 'Standard' quality eggs to bid. If we do bid, in an effort to keep out a lot of cheap, mid-West eggs, we have to supply high quality eggs at a low price." (Southern Pacific Rural Press, February 22)

Puerto Rico

Fortune for February contains an article on Puerto Rico. Forty-two years of U. S. occupation have done little to refute Malthus' observation that population tends to outstrip the land's ability, it says. The high shipping tolls are another bane of the islanders' existence. The island is not really Latin America to South Americans, nor is it America to continental North Americans.

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March 5, 1941.

JOURNAL PUTS  
COTTON ACREAGE  
AT 24,289,000

Cotton growers in the U. S. intend to plant a total of 24,289,000 acres to this crop this spring, according to the second Journal of Commerce acreage survey of the season, made up as of March 1. This represents a reduction of 784,000 acres, or 3.1 percent, from the 25,073,000 cotton acres which were in cultivation July 1, 1940, according to the Government revised figures.

UNCERTAINTY SEEN  
FOR GRAIN RAISERS

From Chicago, March 4, the UP says that Philip R. O'Brien, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, said Tuesday that grain brokers and traders are suffering from world economic conditions and predicted that they "cannot long survive the economic pinch that has prevailed for several years." Mr. O'Brien said that growers in the Americas will be in a state of extreme uncertainty as to the future until outlets closed by the war are reopened. He reminded that there are great grain surpluses in the U. S., Canada and Argentina.

FERTILIZERS  
AFFECTED BY ORDER

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 5, says that phosphate chemicals included under the export licensing system announced Tuesday by President Roosevelt comprise an important group of fertilizer materials which are normally exported in large quantity. It was said in New York Tuesday that about forty percent of the world's high-grade phosphate deposits are located in this country and that the supplies are practically limitless.

WALLACE HAILS PAN  
AMERICAN GROUP

The AP, March 5, says that Vice President Wallace, in the role of hemisphere goodwill ambassador, Tuesday greeted 107 professional men and women from seven Latin-American countries to the Nation's Capital. Mr. Wallace spoke briefly to the group in Spanish, emphasizing the necessity for "deeper and deeper" inter-American comprehension "to fortify us against the perils which today menace the world.....Replying in English for his colleagues, Dr. Aurelio Miro Quesada, of the staff of the University of Lima, assured the Vice President that his interest in Latin America was known, and that he had become a source of inspiration there.

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Group Opposes  
Sugar Bill

The New York Times, March 5, says that opposition to a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Coffee (Dem., Neb.), which would allocate the bulk of any unfilled part of the Philippine sugar quota to the beet sugar industry rather than to Latin-American Countries, was expressed in New York Tuesday by the sugar committee of the Port of New York. The committee is made up of sugar men engaged in the shipping, handling and storage of raw cane sugar at the Port. "The bill, if adopted, would create an artificial shortage of sugar for American consumers and force them to pay higher prices," according to the committee's statement. "It would be a direct blow at the economic solidarity of the Western Hemisphere, because it would expand, not reduce, burdensome surpluses of sugar now piling up in Latin-American countries. It would kill the normal flow of exports and imports in this port."

Predict Disruption  
Of Post-War Trade

The New York Times, March 5, says that drastic changes in foreign-trade technique will be required to meet post-war competition, regardless of the outcome of the present European conflict, according to views expressed by individual exporters Tuesday at a meeting of the Export Managers Club of New York, Inc. Exporters agreed that forecasts of international trade in a world dominated by Nazis were impossible, but expressed confidence that Germany would be defeated.

Italy To War  
On Ladybugs

From Rome, March 4, the UP says that a decree published Tuesday in the official gazette says prefects in Italy's ninety-eight provinces must wage a campaign, beginning now, against ladybugs, which are damaging gravely Italian fruit groves. Farmers were given instructions on how to combat the pests.

Forest Service  
Pioneer Dies

Wilbur Reed Mattoon, 65, widely known and early leader in farm forestry in the southeastern and Gulf States, died this morning at his home in Takoma Park, Md. Senior forester with the Forest Service at the time of his death, Mr. Mattoon had been in poor health since November 1939, when he suffered a heart attack while on a field trip in Mississippi. As one of the pioneers in forestry, he had been with the Forest Service since 1904, when he began work as a forest assistant in the southwest, rising steadily in the Service through the positions of inspector, forest supervisor and examiner until he was chosen to develop the southern farm forestry program in 1912 in cooperation with the Extension Service -- with which he was employed for two years -- in Washington and the various States. He surveyed and laid out the first reforestation experimental plots in the South at the Clemson Experiment Station, Summerville, South Carolina, 29 years ago.

March 5, 1941

BAE On Vegetable Situation

Continued heavy rains in the important winter truck-crop producing areas have reduced prospects materially and retarded marketings to such an extent that truck crop prices are holding at relatively high levels. Market prices of many crops, however, have not been as high as those of last season, when there was considerable freeze damage to growing crops. In late February prices of lima beans, cabbage, carrots, celery, cucumbers, escarole, and sweet Spanish onions were decidedly higher than a year earlier because of smaller supplies and greater consumer purchasing power. In general, growers are planting larger acreages of most truck crops this season but to date yields have been unusually low. A few weeks of favorable weather would improve yields and result in rapidly increasing market supplies. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the spring crops will be considerably larger than a year earlier. (BAE)

Farm Labor Titled No. 1 Problem

"Definitely listed as the No. 1 farm problem of the northeast this year is the scarcity and cost of farm labor, according to farmers, leaders, and agricultural officials. The scarcity is said to be growing, and higher wages are seen necessary to compete with industry." (New York Journal of Commerce, February 28.)

Changes In REA In December, January

"A number of readjustments in the structure and functions of certain divisions within REA, made during December, 1940 and January, 1941, are of interest to REA borrowers. The changes are designed to meet more effectively the increasing work load of the REA organization and to insure closer collaboration with other bureaus and staff officers of the USDA, of which the REA has been a part since July, 1939. The Division of Cooperative Relations, the Engineering and Operations Division, the Utilization Division, and the Division of Information and Research were abolished. In their stead were set up the Applications and Loans Division, the Technical Standards Division, the Design and Constructions Division, the Cooperatives' Operations Division, and the Information Division." (Rural Electrification News, January-February.)

Eastern Beet Men Oppose Acreage Cut

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 28, says that the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association has sent out the following announcement: "The proposed cut in acreage announced by the Secretary of Agriculture means a reduction of almost eighteen percent in the Eastern beet area, which is more than the national reduction, and it will affect all the beet growers, not only in 1941 but with respect to the acreage background when allotments are made on acreage in 1942 and future years.

March 5, 1941.

Feb. Wool Top  
Trade Down

The Commodity Exchange Administration announced Tuesday that trading in wool top futures on the New York Wool Top Exchange aggregated 13,260,000 pounds in February, representing a 25 percent decrease compared with January and an increase of 6 percent compared with February 1940. Open contracts decreased 795,000 pounds from January 31, 1941 to February 28, 1941, with the daily open contracts averaging 8,624,000 pounds during February 1941, as compared to 11,848,000 pounds in February 1940.

Butter, Egg Futures  
Down In February

Trading in butter and egg futures for February on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange totaled 1,722 carlots of butter and 582 carlots of eggs, as compared to 2,307 carlots of butter and 3,446 carlots of eggs in January, the Commodity Exchange Administration announced Tuesday. There was no trading in butter and eggs on the New York Mercantile Exchange in February.

According to the  
Weekly Weather  
And Crop Bulletin

On Sunday morning, March 2, severe radiational frosts occurred in peninsular Florida districts. A moderate temperature inversion prevailed so that dangerously low temperatures were largely confined to limited low ground areas. Damage to citrus was negligible, being confined to some tender growth and advanced bloom in limited low ground sections. In most cases the citrus bloom was not advanced sufficiently to be injured. Tender truck in all the major trucking districts, except the Lower East Coast section, was severely injured. In addition to the above, reported from the headquarters of the Weather Bureau fruit-frost service at Lakeland, there was no extensive damage by the freeze in Southern States, although growth of hardy truck crops was generally retarded and there was some local frost damage to tender plants as far north as eastern North Carolina. In Louisiana strawberry bloom was killed which will delay shipments about 3 weeks. Preparations for spring planting made little progress in middle and west Gulf States because of continued wet soil. In Central and Northern States seasonal farm work was again inactive because of low temperatures, snow, or wet soil, while spring work is becoming seriously delayed in south Pacific coast sections because of persistent rainfall.

Says Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>  
Is Overrated

The Southern Pacific Rural Press, February 22, says that an appraisal of the value of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in plant growth has been made by Dr. Alvin J. Cox, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the California Department of Agriculture. He concludes that most of the enthusiasm about B<sub>1</sub> is not justified by the known facts. Some seedlings and hard-to-root cuttings may be stimulated by it, but it occurs in most plants, in animal manures and leaf mold, and he looks upon it as exaggeration to say that it will produce rapid growth, stimulate blooming, produce larger flowers, etc.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 45

Section 1

March 6, 1941.

FARM BILL SENT  
TO CONGRESS

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 6, says that Congress Wednesday received a wheat and corn marketing quota bill, accompanied by a letter from Secretary Wickard explaining that the bill is "designed to simplify administration of marketing quotas on corn and wheat and to enable the farmers to make the quotas more effective" in accomplishing the purposes of the agricultural adjustment program. Effect of the resolution was stated as follows: 1) The number of small farms and non-commercial farms which are exempt from marketing quotas is increased. 2) The penalty for excess marketings is raised from 15¢ per bushel to 40¢ in the case of corn and 50¢ per bushel in the case of wheat. 3) The penalty is based on the normal production of the excess acreage, thereby eliminating the necessity of determining the actual production on most farms. 4) A referendum is authorized on marketing quotas for two years rather than for one year, thereby giving farmers opportunity of voting on marketing quotas for the succeeding year prior to the time the crop is planted.

MORE FARM FUNDS  
REFUSED BY HOUSE

From Washington, March 5, the AP says that, despite appeals from a number of farm State legislators, the House Wednesday defeated four proposals to increase the \$212,000,000 farm parity payment fund that President Roosevelt has requested from Congress. Republicans and Democrats alike called for the upward revisions, but after Representative McCormack (Dem., Mass.) had asserted that, "sooner or later there must be a balancing of the budget," the four proposals were shunted aside by sizeable margins.

WINTER WHEAT SEEN  
AT 3-YEAR HIGH

From Chicago, March 5, the AP says that preliminary estimates of probable U. S. winter wheat production, which crop experts who issued the figures said were as reliable as possible at this early date, indicated the largest harvest since 1938 was in prospect. Forecasts of four experts, who compiled data gathered in all parts of the belt, ranged from 605,000,000 to 625,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop totaled 589,000,000 bushels, while average winter wheat production for the past ten years was 571,000,000 bushels.

March 6, 1941.

Warns British Farmers Of Emergency

From London, March 5, the CTPS says that the Minister of Agriculture, Robert Hudson, Wednesday told British farmers: "Unless we work for all we are worth now, next winter we may hear a child say, 'I am hungry.' It is a stark reality. I cannot impress on you sufficiently the serious situation nor the magnitude of the effort we will have to make to insure victory." Hudson warned the farmers that the shortage of livestock feed is so serious that they must again "cut down the number of livestock to keep the remainder properly fed."

Bakers Study Vitamin Bread

From Chicago, March 5, the AP says that bakers from all parts of the country met there Wednesday to formulate plans for the marketing of vitamin-enriched bread on a nation-wide scale. L. J. Schumaker, of Philadelphia, president of the American Bakers' Association, said the new type of bread would be put on store shelves at the completion of government-inspired preparations being made by baking, milling and allied industries.

Brazil Imports Over Exports From U. S. From Rio de Janeiro, the AP says that, for the first time, Brazil last year bought more goods from the U. S. than she sold to the northern neighbor. Imports from the U. S. totaled \$129,000,000, compared with \$84,000,000 in 1939. At the same time, Brazil sold the U. S. coffee and other products worth \$105,000,000, compared with \$101,000,000 in the previous year. These figures were announced by the Ministry of Finance.

Wilson Speaks To Bakers In Chicago

M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, USDA, and Chairman of the National Defense Advisory Committee on Nutrition, spoke Wednesday before a joint session of the American Bakers Association, the Associated Retail Bakers of America, and the Millers National Federation in Chicago. His subject was "Nutrition Education."

Uniform Grain Storage Agreement To Continue

Secretary Wickard Wednesday announced the USDA does not contemplate making any change this year in the rates specified in the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, under which grain under loan or held by the Commodity Credit Corporation or other agencies is stored. In addition, it was stated that the Uniform Agreement probably will be continued through the marketing season for wheat, beginning in 1942, unless an investigation of the results of its operations should show the desirability of some changes in rates.

March 6, 1941.

Says Avoid "Scare"  
Selling of Foods

The New York Journal of Commerce, February 28, says that M. L. Toulme, secretary of the National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association, pointed out Monday that careful avoidance of "scare advertising" and "scare selling" of foods is necessary during present unsettled conditions in industry. He said that Miss Harriet Elliott, Consumer Commissioner of the National Defense Advisory Board, has issued definitions of these practices to aid in arresting unjustifiable upward price movements which this form of artificial sales pressure induces.

Grows 2,423 Lbs.  
Tobacco On 1 Acre

Western Tobacco Journal, February 25, says that C. A. Turner, of Barren County, Kentucky, reports a production of 2,423 pounds of tobacco on one acre. The land had been in alfalfa for four years. He applied a large amount of manure and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate. The result was about three times the average tobacco yield.

Redwood Forest  
Management

In Conservation, January-February, Emanuel Fritz writes on "Redwood Forest Management for Utilization." The article is condensed from a speech made by Mr. Fritz before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Spokane recently.

Florident Yellow  
New Corn Variety

Florida Grower, February, says that Florida corn growers long interested in obtaining a high yielding yellow variety will have one available for 1941, Florident Yellow being released this year for the first time by the Florida Experiment Station. Field selection has resulted in the development of a yellow variety that has outstanding strength of stalk, a very high percentage of the stalks standing upright at harvest time. It is a prolific, medium dent corn with medium size ears covered with long tight heavy husks which give protection from weevil and ear worms.

Orchard  
Fertilization

The Southern Pacific Rural Press, February 22, contains an article on orchard fertilization which is based upon notes taken during a recent meeting of citrus growers, in which the discussion was based upon the questions and comments of those in attendance. K. M. Smoyer, Assistant Farm Advisor, Los Angeles, served as discussion leader.

Says British May  
Ask Extension  
On Leaf Option

Western Tobacco Journal, February 25, says that the option held by the British Government on 160,000,000 pounds of flue-cured 1939 tobacco, purchased and held for them in this country, expires July 1st, and the British apparently will not need the tobacco at that time. They may, therefore, request an extension of time on the option. British tobacco agents in this country are reported to have taken options on about 200,000,000 pounds of 1940 tobacco so far.

March 6, 1941.

Home Economics And Consumer Education In The Journal of Home Economics, March, Paul H. Nystrom writes on "Home Economics and Consumer Education."

Electrical Hazards On Farm Rural Electrification News, January-February, contains an article on "Electrical Hazards on the Farm" by Edward R. Graunis, of the Accident Prevention Department of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives.

Holds Philippine Sugar Quota The New York Journal of Commerce, February 28, says that J. M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the U. S., said recently that, in view of the shipping shortage on the Pacific, doubts have been expressed in this country as to the inability of the Phillipines to fill its 1941 sugar quota of 850,000 long tons. "In my opinion," he stated, unless a very drastic change occurs in the Far Eastern situation, there is no basis for this fear; because today the Philippines has already shipped approximately 275,000 tons, one-third of its 1941 quota.

On Botanical Research

In Science, February 21, Professor Neil E. Stevens, of the University of Illinois, writes on "Botanical Research by Unfashionable Technics."

Professor Stevens is vice-president and chairman of the Section for the Botanical Sciences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This article is taken from an address given at the recent Philadelphia meeting of the Association.

Dirt Farmers

Coastal Cattlemen, March, contains a review, "Congress In Austin" by Harold Preece, of the Third Annual Session of the Dirt Farmers Congress held in Austin, Texas, February 3 and 4. One hundred and fifty representatives of 250,000 farmers and livestock men attended the meeting.

Vitamin E In

Animal Nutrition In The American Veterinarian, March, Dr. B. W. Fairbanks and Elizabeth Curzon, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois, write on "Vitamin E in Animal Nutrition."

Function Of

Extension Service, Farm Bureau In The Nation's Agriculture, March, H. P. Rusk, of the Illinois College of Agriculture, writes on "Some of Our Joint Responsibilities." The article deals with the responsibilities of the Extension Service and the Farm Bureau, with particular emphasis on national farm policies and the national farm program.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 46

Section 1

March 7, 1941.

HOUSE PASSES

FARM BILL

The New York Times, March 7, says that, after four days of debate, the House passed and sent to the Senate Thursday the 1942 fiscal appropriation for the USDA, carrying in all \$1,420,977,559. Included was \$50,000,000 in cash for farm parity payments, and \$162,000,000 in authorizations for the same purpose, the same amount that has been voted the past two years for the same purpose. In direct appropriations the bill carried \$890,824,037, which was \$4,927,934 below Budget Bureau estimates.

SENTIMENT SHIFT

ON FARM LOANS SEEN

From Washington, March 6, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that congressional and executive department sentiment on legislation to bolster farm income Thursday appeared to be veering toward higher loans to growers of basic crops in a move to establish new floors on prices to offset effects of continuously narrowing demand for farm products. As farm forces continued to clash over the problem, these two developments were seen as outstanding causes of the swing in sentiment: 1) Reports, unchallenged by anyone in high authority, that the President and Secretary Morgenthau have taken a firm stand against the certificate tax plan, and 2) Action of the House in refusing to provide more money for payment of parity benefits.

OPPOSE BILL TO

FORCE USE OF

COTTON IN PULP

The New York Times, March 7, says that the bill introduced at this session of Congress by Representative Fulmer to compel the use of cotton in cellulose pulp by means of a processing tax has met with an increasing degree of attention in the paper industry, with the consensus Thursday being that the measure was impractical from several standpoints, including higher costs of finished product and radical and expensive changes in equipment and retooling.

FOOD BUYING AGENCY

FOR BRITAIN, U.S.

SEEN

From Washington, March 6, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the Administration is planning the creation of a Federal Office of Food Supply as an essential part of the lend-lease set up, which will manage the buying of food products to feed the British and large scale purchases of food for the U. S. armed forces. The new office, which would be patterned after the Office of Production Management, is expected to be looked upon as a modernized version of the Food Administrator of the World War, but with operations geared to the present period of huge farm surpluses, in contrast to shortages that existed during the World War.

March 7, 1941.

Labeling of Foods  
To Be Broadened

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 7, says that wholesale grocers in all parts of the country have indicated their intention to substantially broaden their descriptive labeling programs for canned foods this season, according to reports received at the New York headquarters of the National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association. Descriptive labeling will be widely used on all canned foods for which standards of identity have been promulgated by the Food and Drug Administration, under the provisions of the new Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act. On products for which standards have not yet been established, jobbers are expected to revise their existing labels to provide for more descriptive matter, pending a complete labeling rearrangement when new standards are known.

Rayon Exports  
Reach New High

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 7, says that, according to the Rayon Organon, the total 1940 dollar value of U. S. rayon export trade amounted to \$17,700,000, a new high record. The estimated poundage equivalent to these exports is approximately 16,500,000 pounds. Although exports are still a small fraction of the domestic business, the Organon finds that the volume has been increasing steadily since 1933. The value figure last year was almost seven and a half times that of 1933.

Fewer Turkey  
Poults This Year

Turkey producers intend to hatch and buy about 3 percent fewer poultts this year than last, according to February 1 reports to the Agricultural Marketing Service from about 6,000 growers who had about 3,000,000 poultts last year. Producers plan to hatch the same number of poultts but to buy 5 percent fewer than last year, thus continuing the tendency shown last year toward an increased proportion of home hatched poultts. The number of turkeys on hand February 1 for breeding was 14 percent fewer than last year, and this large reduction in breeders suggests a possible shortage of hatching eggs to produce the intended supply of poultts. However, the supply of hatching eggs is not a matter of production alone, but also of utilization. Last year, with an increase of 7 percent in breeders, producers reported an average of 9.1 hatching eggs sold per hen compared with 9.9 per hen in 1939. Somewhat more eggs were used for home hatching than in 1939, but the supply was reported to have exceeded hatching requirements. A much fuller utilization of eggs will be required this year than last to produce the intended number of poultts.

Nutritional  
Swine Diseases

The North American Veterinarian, March, contains an article by Dr. George A. Hawthorne, of Clarinda, Iowa, on "Nutritional Diseases of Swine." This paper was presented at the 53rd annual meeting of the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association in Des Moines recently.

March 7, 1941.

Record Production Of Wool In 1940 The 1940 production of wool in the U. S., both shorn and pulled, totaled 449,763, pounds and was the largest of record, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. Of this total, 387,763,000 pounds was shorn wool and 62,000,000 pounds pulled wool. In 1939 shorn wool production was 377,397,000 pounds and 64,500,000 pounds of pulled wool were produced. The 10-year (1929-38) averages are 361,528,000 pounds shorn and 63,720,000 pounds pulled. The number of sheep shorn in 1940 was 48,479,000 compared with 47,394,000 in 1939 and 45,496,000, the 10-year average. The average quantity of wool shorn per sheep shorn in 1940 was 8.00 pounds compared with 7.96 in 1939 and with 7.94, the 10-year average.

Cuban-American Home Economics Conference In Journal of Home Economics, March, Benjamin R. Andrews reports on the Cuban-American Home Economics Conference, at which nearly a hundred

Cuban teachers and a score of home economists from the U. S. deliberated together in a special section of the Pan American "Hemisphere Conference" of the World Federation of Education Associations at Havana, December 26, 28, 1940.

Oleo Measure Passed In Iowa The Dairy Record, in a dispatch from Des Moines, February 24, says that, over-riding charges of "trade barriers" and "isolationism," a bill to force Iowa county and city hospitals and homes to use butter rather than butter substitutes passed the Iowa House recently by a narrow margin of four votes. Representative Johnson attacked the bill, declaring that it would result in retaliatory legislation by southern states, and pointed out that Iowa will have difficulty in exporting its agricultural and manufactured products to the South if the bill becomes a law.

Mold Test For Cream National Butter and Cheese Journal, March, contains an article by C. H. Parsons, of the Swift and Company Research Laboratories, on "A Visual Mold Test for Cream, and Patron Reaction To It."

Canadian Research On Poultry In U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, March, G. C. Hogdson and H. S. Gutteridge make a progress report from Canada of research on breast blisters in poultry. The paper is a summary of work carried out at the Poultry Division, Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Canada. Data from preliminary work carried out at the Experimental Farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia, was also drawn upon in the preparation of the report.

Proper Pasture Crops, Fertilizers In Coastal Cattleman, March, J. F. Combs, County Agent in Jefferson County, Texas, writes on the use of proper pasture crops and fertilizers for increasing the carrying capacity of pastures.

Home Economics  
And Defense

In Journal of Home Economics, March, Minnie L. Fisher Cunningham writes on "Place of Home Economics in the Defense Program." The article is taken from a talk made before the District of Columbia Home Economics Association and the District of Columbia Dietetic Association recently.

High Humidity  
And Egg Quality

In The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, March, the work of F. P. Jeffry and V. Darago, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, in studying the effect of high relative humidity in respect to short-time holding of eggs is discussed.

Soil Conservation  
District Operation

In Soil Conservation, February-March, F. S. Hurd, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Arkansas-Verdigris Soil District, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, writes on "District Operation From a Supervisor's Standpoint."

"Suckers Of  
The Soil"

In American Mercury, March, Edith M. Stern writes on "Suckers of the Soil." She says that hundreds of thousands of people who have access to a bit of land think that they can get-rich-quick by using their spare acreage or time to "raise something different." Her article relates some of the schemes about which some people write into the USDA for advice; some taking it, some not. In a recent suit for fraud brought by the Post Office Department for mushroomless growing spawn, a Government mushroom specialist asked one woman why she hadn't written the USDA for information before she risked the loss of a hard-earned \$125. "I did," she answered, "but the answer I received was so discouraging I figured you people were behind the times."

"Food Banks Of  
The Future"

In The Atlantic Monthly, March, Ray P. Calt and Hiram K. Smith, in an article, "Food Banks of the Future," discuss the phenomenal rise of frozen food lockers in the U. S. during the past five years. They say, in concluding, that "perhaps it is no Jules Verne dream to predict the day when locker storage of food will be a decisive factor in America's independence. A nation adequately equipped with lockers to store food in emergencies would have little to fear from blockades, or from the famine which Europe faces this winter."

Respiratory  
Diseases Of Swine

In The North American Veterinarian, March, Dr. W. D. Daugherty, of Sterling, Illinois, writes on "Respiratory Diseases of Swine, With Special Reference to Bull Nose in Pigs." This paper was presented at the 59th annual meeting of the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association in Springfield recently.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 47

Section 1

March 10, 1941.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS  
TO FARM DINERS

The Washington Post, March 9, says that President Roosevelt declared that the "democratic way of life" in the U. S. cannot survive "the death of democracy over the rest of the earth" in a nationally broadcast radio address Saturday night. Addressing himself particularly to the 2,420,-000 persons attending farm dinners to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the conference which shaped the first Agricultural Adjustment Act, but broadly to the entire Nation, the President warned that "we cannot escape our collective responsibility for the kind of life that is going to emerge from the ordeal through which the world is passing today." Speaking on the program with the President were Vice President Wallace and Secretary Wickard.

BRITAIN REJECTS  
HOOVER PLAN

The Washington Post, March 10, says that Great Britain Sunday night announced its rejection of Herbert Hoover's new plan to establish soup kitchens in Belgium in a trial effort to feed destitute peoples in Europe without aiding the German war efforts. In a statement issued by the British Embassy, the London Government reiterated its stand that the result of any such action would be "to prolong the war and to add in the long run to the sum of human misery," and it cited the suffering being undergone by the British civilian population "in the common cause."

LOAN RISE REPORTS  
LIFT WHEAT PRICES

From Chicago, March 9, a New York Times dispatch says that wheat prices had a range of 4 to 5 cents last week on the Board of Trade with much of the business of a professional character. Rumors suggesting that larger Government loans would be made on the 1941 crop had a strong effect late last week and caused a sizeable rally from the low point and also resulted in a decided change in sentiment as the probable trend of the market.

USSR WHEAT EASES  
BELGIAN FOOD NEED

From Brussels, March 9 (via Berlin), the AP says that several carloads of wheat arrived there Sunday to help in relieving an acute food shortage. It was the first shipment arranged under the Belgian-Russian trade deal, with Germany acting to speed up deliveries.

March 10, 1941.

Rural Population  
Remains Steady

From Washington, March 9, a New York Times dispatch says that the rural-farm population of twenty-one States showed a decline in the past decade, according to a preliminary report by the Bureau of Census, the rate of decline running from one-tenth of 1 percent in South Carolina to 21.1 percent in South Dakota. The rural-farm population for the nation as a whole, however, remained practically stationary, the decreases in the twenty-one States being offset by increases in the others ranging from 0.1 percent in Wisconsin to 18.6 percent in Connecticut and West Virginia.

Pope Said Seeking  
U. S. Food For Europe

From Rome, March 9, the UP reports that Pope Pius is consulting the various belligerents and the U. S. on the possibility of sending food to the women and children in the German-occupied sections of Europe, it was reported without confirmation Sunday in Vatican circles. Ships flying the Pontifical flag would carry out the food distribution through personnel employed by the Holy See.

Argentine Wheat  
Exports Off 40%

From Buenos Aires, March 9, the UP says that wheat exports between December 1, 1940, and March 7, 1941, declined 40 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Exports of linseed dropped 25 percent during the same period. Maize exports between April, 1940 and March 7, 1941, were the lowest since 1917-18.

CEA To Require  
Futures Trading  
Reports

Secretary Wickard has issued regulations, effective March 17, requiring daily reports from futures commission merchants and large traders in six important agricultural commodities recently brought under Federal regulation by the Pace amendment to the Commodity Exchange Act. The six commodities covered by the new reporting requirements are lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, cottonseed meal and soybean meal. Commission merchants and large traders in grain, cotton and many other commodity futures have been making such reports to the Commodity Exchange Administration for a number of years.

Wichita Named  
For Cotton Stamps

The USDA announced Saturday that the Cotton Stamp Plan will be extended to the city of Wichita, Kansas, and the rest of Sedgwick County.

Mercury Poisoning  
In Feeder Calves

The North American Veterinarian, March, includes an article on "Evidence of Mercury Poisoning in Feeder Calves" by L. E. Boley, C. C. Morrill and Robert Graham, of the Division of Animal Pathology and Hygiene, University of Illinois.

March 10, 1941.

Insecticides  
To Control  
Turnip Aphid

Insecticides containing derris, cube, or nicotine will control the turnip aphid, a destructive pest of turnip, mustard, radish, and related crops, Norman Allen and P. K. Harrison, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, say in a new Farmers' Bulletin just issued by the USDA. Turnip aphids cause heavy losses each year to commercial truck growers and farmers, especially in the South. Damage in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina is estimated at \$2,800,000 annually. Turnip aphids thrive in late fall, winter, and early spring, the best time for growing their favorite food plants. The aphids damage young plants or new growth of older plants by sucking the juices.

Land Bank LoansPaid In Advance

Farmers and ranchers in 1940 paid 30,300 Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans in full in advance of the time when due, Governor A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration revealed today. This is the greatest number of loans paid in advance in any year since the FCA was created, and brings to more than 141,000 the number paid off in this way since 1933. All loans made by the Federal land banks and the Commissioner are for long terms, the Governor explained, but may be paid ahead of schedule if the borrower is financially able to do so. In paying ahead of time he not only reduces his total interest bill but may also become the sole owner of his farm or ranch in advance of the time originally anticipated. Income from the farm or ranch apparently is the most important source of cash income used in paying the loans in advance, he pointed out. This is indicated by a study of nearly 500 loans paid in full prior to maturity in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming in July, August and September, 1940. Conditions here are regarded as fairly representative of the entire country.

Agricultural  
Cooperation Will  
Prepare Americas

United States cooperation in developing Latin American agriculture is the best way to prepare the Americas against economic penetration, and to construct a basis for sound inter-American trade, says Dr. Earl N. Bressman, assistant director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, in the March issue of AGRICULTURE IN THE AMERICAS. "With balanced agricultural resources," he writes, "a nation or a hemisphere can exist alone. Without them, no nation can be strong." He points out also that "The United States today is spending billions of dollars to prepare against military penetration. But there is also danger of economic penetration of the Western Hemisphere, against which tanks and guns are ineffectual."

March 10, 1941.

Soaking Speeds Soaking buffalo grass seed in water for from  
Buffalo Grass 2 to 4 days, followed by immediate drying largely  
Germination overcomes the delayed germination and prolonged dormancy characteristic of this seed, reports Leon E. Wenger in the current issue of the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy. Wenger is employed jointly by the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and is stationed at Hays, Kansas.

America's Food Problem In The Nation, February 22, T. Swann Harding, of the USDA writes on "America's Food Problem."

Mr. Harding says that, although Great Britain at war manages to feed her people scientifically, we in America have largely prostituted the newer techniques of nutrition. But we have the solution to our farm problem. If all American families now on relief and all with incomes of less than \$1,000 a year could be given incomes of \$1,250 a year the results would be stupendous. They would buy \$1,247,000,000 worth more food, adding over half a billion to farm income. They would also purchase more non-food farm commodities. The first step is to regard our entire production and distribution of basic farm commodities as requiring intensive application of scientific knowledge to every phase of the problem from preparing the soil and sowing the seed to the serving of food and distribution and consumption of farm commodities to those who need them.

Meat Quality In Freezing In Refrigerating Engineering, March, Q. G. Hankins and R. L. Hiner, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, write on "Quality of Meat as Affected by Freezing Temperatures." This paper was presented at the 36th annual meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers in New York recently.

High Altitude Egg Incubation In The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, March, Mack O. North, of the Wyoming Experiment Station, discusses some of the difficulties encountered in the incubation of eggs at high altitudes. The article mentions original research at the Wyoming Station, as well as information released by other experiment stations. Much of the material presented is applicable to low altitudes.

"A New Farm Movement" In Soil Conservation, February-March, Dr. H.H. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service, writes on "A New Farm Movement Takes Rapid Root." "In this introductory article," says the preface, "Doctor Bennett finds in decentralized activity -- farmer control -- the key to permanent and effective soil conservation districts."

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 48

Section 1

March 11, 1941.

FARLEY BACK, URGES  
"BUY IN AMERICAS"

The New York Times, March 11, says that James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, returned to New York Monday after a two-month tour of Latin America. He came back from Rio de Janeiro as an ardent advocate of increased trade between the U. S. and other American nations, particularly Argentina and Brazil. "I think the people of South America appreciate what has been done to strengthen the cultural and commercial relations between the two continents, but more should be done," he said. "From the practical point of view, we should buy more from them; we should buy more Argentine beef. If we improve their purchasing power, they will buy more from us."

COTTON PRICES HIT  
NEW HIGH LEVEL

The New York Journal of Commerce, March, says that cotton futures rose to new highs for the lives of all existing contracts Monday. In the largest volume of dealings in many weeks the market advanced to highs of 25 to 36 points gain and closed the day very steady with a net improvement of 23 to 33 points, or \$1.10 to \$1.65 a bale. Heavy buying by domestic mills, which have been selling cotton goods in excess of production for deliveries far ahead, together with a continuation of new long commitments here by arbitrage traders in Bombay, brought about the rise.

SHIPS LACKING;  
GOODS FOR U.S.  
PILE UP ABROAD

The New York Herald Tribune, March 11, says that huge cargoes of commodities destined for the U. S. are piling up on the docks of Far Eastern and South American ports, as the lack of cargo carriers makes it increasingly difficult to get space for essential defense materials and the few foods that are imported to this country. As a result of this shortage, commodity prices are forging ahead on a wide front, with sugar, cocoa, pepper, coffee and other imported foodstuffs and hides advancing to new high levels, although stocks of most of these items appear large enough for current needs. Shipping conditions have been growing more acute steadily since last fall.

March 11, 1941.

Line May Furnish  
Tonnage For Sugar

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 11, says that a new Philippine steamship company, variously reported capitalized at \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000, is seen anxious to purchase a fleet of freighters to assure adequate tonnage for carrying of the island's sugar quota to the U. S., according to advices from the Pacific Coast. The new company, which is largely capitalized by Philippine interests, is interested in buying a fleet of six freighters.

August-December  
Cotton Exports  
Down 80 Percent

Exports of raw cotton from U. S. during the first 5 months (August-December) of the 1940-41 marketing year were only 644,000 bales compared with 3,313,000 bales in the corresponding period last season, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reported today. This was 80 percent less than for the same period last year and 86 percent below the average for the corresponding 5 months in the 10 years 1923-32. Shipments to the British market were only 329,000 bales compared with 1,006,000 bales a year ago. Among reasons are shortage of transportation, less use of raw cotton for nonessential civilian purposes, the policy of the British Government to encourage mills to live as far as possible from stocks on hand, fewer export outlets for cotton goods, and regulation of sources through licensing and foreign exchange control from which new cotton is purchased.

March 1  
Crop Report

During February the unusually mild weather which prevailed over most northern and western portions of the country resulted in record high rates of milk and egg production on March 1, but cold weather in the Southeast, with frost on March 2 in Florida will materially reduce shipments of tender vegetables until late in April. In California the abnormally heavy rains during the last two months, while favorable for some non-irrigated crops, have interfered with winter vegetable production and delayed the planting of spring vegetables. While excessive rains have caused some local damage to oranges, the 1940-41 crop in California and the United States is expected to be the largest on record. A record crop of lemons also is being harvested and the grapefruit crop is expected to be the second largest.

Community  
Locker Storage  
  
Related Freezing Facilities for Community Storage Plants."

Ice and Refrigeration, March, includes an article by W. R. Woolrich, Dean of Engineering, University of Texas, on "Locker Storage and

Best Cottonseed  
For Planting

In Texas Farming and Citriculture, March, J. C. Brown, of the Arizona Experiment Station, writes on "The Best Cottonseed for Planting."

Fiber Flax Requirements

In Better Crops With Plant Food, February, W. L. Powers, of the Oregon Experiment Station, writes on "Some Requirements of Fiber Flax."

World Cacao Production

The February issue of Foreign Agriculture contains "World Cacao Production and Trade," by B. C. Meridan, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. South America supplies about 25 percent of the world raw cacao crop, from which cocoa and chocolate are derived. Cacao is the principal agricultural export of Ecuador, is second to coffee in Venezuela, and in Brazil is third, after coffee and cotton.

Discouraging Situation In Macaroni Trade

The Northwestern Miller, March 5, says that a discouraging situation exists in the macaroni trade. The price structure has been demoralized in many markets, and, according to all reports, some manufacturers, in order to lower prices are using yellow bread wheat flour as a substitute for semolina. Since good macaroni cannot be made from this product, demand has been sharply curtailed.

Foreign Activity In Latin America

Madrid and Vichy.

In Survey Graphic, March, John I. B. McCulloch writes on "Influences From Overseas," a study of the Latin-American activity of Berlin, Rome, Tokyo,

Package Keeps Bacon Fresh For 6 Months

Butcher's Advocate, March 5, says that, after a year's trial, it is now understood that a new package for sliced bacon will keep the product fresh at least six months without the benefit of refrigeration. The wrapping consists of tin foil, united with plio-film and carbon dioxide. The pliofilm is inside the foil and holds twelve half-pound bundles of bacon slices. Carbon dioxide, an enemy of mold, is blown into the package after the meat has been put in. Then the envelope is sealed and shipped out.

Streptococcic Mastitis Treatment

In The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, March, Ralph B. Little, R. J. DuBox and R. D. Hotchkiss, of Princeton University, write on "Gramicidin, Novoxil and Acriflavine for the treatment of the Chronic Form of Streptococcic Mastitis."

Brucellosis Work Reviewed

In The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, March, Dr. I. Forest Huddleston, of the Department of Bacteriology, Michigan State College, writes on "Progress Made in the Study of Brucellosis During the Past Twenty-five Years."

March 11, 1941.

Florida's Search For Better Grasses J. Francis Cooper, of the Florida Experiment Station, writes on "Florida's Search For Better Grasses."

Many Using AMS Grading

Food Industries, March, contains an article on "U.S." grade labels which says that, in spite of earlier protests against grade labels, an increasing number of canners are using Agricultural Marketing Service inspection and grading. "This is significant. When (a chain grocer) introduced A, B, C grades for canned foods, there was only a ripple of interest in the trade. Now 'U.S.' grades are rocking the boat."

"The Americas South and North"

The March issue of Survey Graphic is subtitled "The Americas: South and North." In the leading article, A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, discusses the new order of cooperation in the Western Hemisphere. His title is "Peace Without Empire."

Need For Uniform Dairy Legislation

In National Butter and Cheese Journal, March, George L. Mooney, Secretary of the National Cheese Institute, writes on "The Need For Uniform Dairy Legislation."

Cost \$92.26 To Grow Tobacco Acre

Western Tobacco Journal, March 4, says that, according to figures compiled by Clemson College, South Carolina, it costs \$92.26 to grow and handle an acre of tobacco. This report is based on records kept by 91 South Carolina tobacco growers during the season of 1935-36. Of this amount, \$4.66 was for cost of beds; \$12.91 for fertilizer; \$15.71 for cultivation; \$16.11 for harvesting; \$17.95 for curing; \$16.24 for grading and marketing; \$8.45 for land rent and 23 cents for cost of seed per acre.

New Mango Plant Will Extend Season

Science News Letter, March 8, says that Michael Fascell, of Miami, aiming "to extend the mango season with a good quality fruit which would also bear a heavy crop," has crossed two older varieties, the Haden and the Brooks Late, and achieved a new variety which combines the best qualities of its parents.

Soy Beans For Auto Upholstery

Science News Letter, March 8, says that "wool" from the soy bean will shortly be adopted for automobile upholstery padding, just as plastic fiber panels will replace steel for the body. Robert Allen Boyer, head of the chemistry laboratory established by Henry Ford for research with soy beans, has developed in the laboratory a soy protein fiber processed with sprayed rubber which makes a springy, durable padding.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 49

Section 1

March 12, 1941.

U. S. DEFENSE SLOWS  
HEMISPHERE TRADE

The AP, March 11, says that officials interested in promoting Latin-American trade are trying to keep national defense needs and aid to Britain from halting U. S. exports to other American republics. The threat of such a condition has been a source of worry to Latin-American representatives in Washington. Day by day efforts of the State Department have been directed toward smoothing out delays arising from export control restrictions. Under the present system of export-control licensing, preference is first given Great Britain and Canada, then other nations victims of aggressors, and then Latin-American purchasers. An official of the State Department said that, as far as possible, efforts are being made to give Latin-American buyers those amounts they received before the war.

BULLITT URGES U.S.  
TO FEED FRANCE

The Washington Times-Herald, March 12, says that William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, declared Tuesday that it is "utter folly" and "simply playing the German game" for the British to refuse to permit the U. S. to send food into unoccupied France. "Ninety-five percent of the French want Great Britain to win the war," he said. "The only thing that can turn them away from the attitude is starvation. It is utter folly not to realize this."

RETAIL FOOD  
PRICES UP SLIGHTLY

From Washington, March 12, a New York Times dispatch says that the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced Tuesday that retail food prices were slightly higher in the month ended on February 18. The bureau's index, based on the 1935-39 average as 100, was 97.9 on February 18, compared with 97.8 on January 14 and 96.6 on February 13, 1940. The seasonal decline in egg prices, coupled with lower prices for beef and fish, almost entirely offset the higher prices for pork, staples such as coffee, sugar and lard, and some fresh vegetables.

March 12, 1941.

## Section 2

Says Farmers  
Misuse Credit

From Ithaca, March 11, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that G. H. Stebbins, treasurer of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, said Tuesday that farmers had not been taught how to use credit effectively. If they had, he said, banks and other farm lenders would have on their books many millions of paper now carried by out-of-town companies and others, whose charges often exceeded the local rates of interest. Mr. Stebbins spoke at the final session of a farm credit school, sponsored by the New York State Bankers Association at New York State College of Agriculture.

British Banks  
To Aid Farmers

The New York Times, March 12, says that direct links between farmers in every British county and the head offices of the Big Five Banks have been set up in the form of liaison officers appointed by the banks to work with War Agricultural Executive Committees, in an effort to speed the drive for more home-raised food. In recent years, power to grant advances has been increasingly concentrated in the remote fastness of a bank's head office, instead of in the hands of the local manager who was in direct contact with the farmers and other clients.

More Penny-A-Glass  
Milk for Schools

The New York Herald Tribune, March 12, says that N. J. Cladakis, New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area Administrator, awarded contracts Tuesday extending the penny-a-glass milk program to 52 additional schools. Tuesday's contracts, authorizing delivery of 15,505 quarts of milk a day, beginning Monday, bring to 404 the number of schools participating in the program and increases the quantity of milk available to school children to 143,219 quarts a day.

N Capturing Germs  
Work Best Cn  
Short O Supply

Wet, soggy soils are more likely to build up a nitrogen supply through the activity of bacteria living in them than are well-drained, well-tilled soils with free access of air. This is the conclusion of Dr. H. L. Jensen and Dr. R. J. Swaby of the University of Sydney, Australia, based on experiments reported in an issue of the British science journal, Nature, which has just been received here. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria that live free in the soil cannot work alone, the scientists explain. They must obtain energy for their work from the breakdown products of carbohydrates, and for these they are dependent on the work of other bacteria, carbohydrate-digesters, with which they are associated in nature. If there is plenty of oxygen, these "assistant bacteria" do their job too well, not leaving enough for the nitrogen fixers to eat. Oxygen shortage thus becomes an actual advantage. (Science Service.)

March 12, 1941.

Journal Sees More  
Canning In 1941

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 11, says that rising domestic purchasing power, increased Army requirements, and heavy indicated exports to Britain all point toward a substantially larger demand for canned foods this year. Contracts already placed for future deliveries are at prices ranging in many cases 5 to 15 percent over last year's basis. Thus the 1941 packs, many of which will be sharply increased over those of recent years, will also bring higher average prices.

Weather  
Report

According to the weekly weather and crop bulletin, except in Florida, considerable field work was accomplished in the Atlantic area, but elsewhere in the South cloudy weather, mostly heavy rain, and wet soil further retarded normal spring operations. From the lower Mississippi Valley westward to central Texas and Oklahoma very little field work was possible; although a little grain seeding was accomplished locally. Also, growth was retarded by low temperatures and the spring is generally backward. In Florida, because of heavy rains and low temperatures, truck crops made very slow recovery from last week's frost damage; citrus bloom is late, but the general condition of groves is good. In the west Gulf area commercial truck crops, especially cabbage and spinach, are materially reduced. However, rains were helpful in the Carolinas with germination and growth of early gardens and truck showing improvement. Planting of early truck crops, such as peas and potatoes, is largely completed as far north as southeastern Virginia. In Central and Northern States farm work is still inactive, mostly because of wet soil, although more or less was accomplished in the lower Ohio Valley. In the upper Mississippi Valley the surface is thawed out, but the ground is still frozen beneath, while fields continue soft and wet in the central and southern Great Plains. From the Rocky Mountains westward the weather was generally favorable, especially for livestock; lambing made good advance. In Pacific Coast States conditions were improved for field operations and better progress is reported, especially in California. There was considerable complaint of soil blowing in extreme western Texas and eastern New Mexico.

Research In  
Smoked Turkey

In Turkey World, March, S. J. Marsden, Turkey Specialist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, discusses the results of recent research on smoking turkeys.

March 12, 1941.

"Bounty of The  
New World"  
of the New World."

In Survey Graphic, March, the surplus crops and commodities of the Western Hemisphere are discussed by Duncan Aikman in an article, "Bounty

Enterhepatitis  
Of Turkeys

In The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, March, F. M. Bolin and P. H. Vardiman, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, write on "Mapharsen as a Treatment for Enterhepatitis of Turkeys."

Vegetable Seed  
Shortage Looms

Pennsylvania Farmer, March 8, says that fewer seeds at higher prices is the outlook for growers of truck crops, according to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. The reasons are the war, which has cut off imports of some domestic crops, and poor domestic seed crops last year. The Department advises growers to "buy seeds as early as possible and demand full information as to quality, germination and variety."

New Tomato  
Developed

Capper's Farmer, March, says that the North Dakota Experiment Station has developed a new tomato, called Bounty, by reason of its high yields under unfavorable conditions. At Fargo it yielded at the rate of 717 bushels an acre, and at Morden, Manitoba, 922 bushels. Grower's reports indicate that it is superior in every way to its two parents, Allred and Break-o-Day.

Bressman To Speak  
In Des Moines

The Des Moines Register, March 5, says that Dr. E. N. Bressman, Director of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA, will headline the list of speakers at a leaders conference on the subject of relations with the Americas, which will be sponsored in Des Moines March 21 by the Des Moines Peace Council.

Nutritional  
Deficiency  
In Chickens

In The Journal of American Veterinary Medical Association, March, Dr. L. C. Norris, of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, writes on "The Nutritional Deficiency Diseases of Chickens."

Hemisphere  
Solidarity  
"Hemisphere Solidarity."

In Survey Graphic, March, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, writes on

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 50

Section 1

March 13, 1941.

## CANADA PLANS CUT IN WHEAT ACREAGE

From Ottawa, March 12, a New York Times dispatch says that the Canadian Government, confronted with a financial obligation of \$400,000,000 representing the value of an estimated carryover of 575,000,000 bushels of wheat and very little storage space available when the 1941 crop begins on August 1, revealed Wednesday to the House of Commons a new wheat policy which establishes a definite limit of 230,000,000 bushels as the quantity which the Government will take and calls for a reduction of approximately 35 percent in wheat acreage. Farmers will be paid for reducing the wheat acreage and for sowing coarse grains, grass or clover.

## EXPORTABLE WHEAT LARGEST IN YEARS; SHIPMENTS SMALLEST

The world's wheat exportable surplus is the largest in years, with shipments the smallest in years, says an article in the New York Journal of Commerce of March 13. The blockade of continental Europe is seen as the reason for the small shipments.

## BRITAIN SENDING FOOD MISSION TO UNITED STATES

Britain is preparing to rush two special missions to the United States to negotiate for urgently needed ships and food supplies, a UP dispatch from London of March 12 states. Britain needs cheese, condensed and dried milk, dried eggs and vitamin concentrates immediately, the dispatch said.

## EGG, BUTTER FUTURES RISE

From Chicago, March 12, the AP says that egg and butter futures Wednesday made new seasonal highs, following announcement that the SMA had extended its surplus egg-purchase program to nineteen Central Western States and that it also was seeking quantities of cheese and evaporated and dry skim milk. Reports that food products would receive immediate attention in the list of goods to be provided to England and Greece under the lend-lease law was a bullish factor in the futures rise, along with the statement of Federal farm officials that England was expected to request considerable concentrated foods.

March 13, 1941.

U. S. To Expand  
Egg Purchasing

The Washington Post, March 13, says that the Surplus Marketing Administration is expanding its egg purchasing operations in a move to stabilize producer prices. It has asked dealers at country points to submit price offers twice each week on eggs. During the winter, purchases were limited to terminal markets. Officials said that the quantity to be bought would be determined by prices and the supply situation.

French Hope  
To Get Food  
Through U.S.

From Vichy, the UP says that the Pétain Government announced Wednesday night that U. S. intervention may bring about a compromise with Great Britain, and avert the use of French warships to convoy foodships through the British blockade. The possibility is seen, according to a spokesman of the Government, that the U. S. will intervene directly with London and obtain at least a temporary relaxation of the blockade, whereby 600,000 tons of American wheat can be shipped to unoccupied France to "avert starvation."

Baltimore Tobacco  
Plan Wins

The Washington Times-Herald, March 13, says that sale of tobacco through the Baltimore marketing plan was favored as "the best system" in a report submitted to Governor O'Conor Wednesday by a committee of experts appointed last January. In Baltimore, sales by the warehouses are made in hogsheads, bought after inspection of samples from the hogsheads.

Food Stamp  
Extensions

The USDA announced Wednesday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended in Chicago, Illinois, to include recipients of Blind Pension, Mothers Pension, and Old Age Assistance. Since the Food Stamp Plan opened in Chicago on August 1, 1940, only members of families receiving general relief have been eligible to participate in the Food Stamp Plan. It is estimated that the extension will add 24,000 cases, representing 51,000 persons, to the number now eligible to participate.

March 1 Cold  
Storage Report

With the exception of frozen and cured meats and lard, all commodities in cold storage were reduced during February, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. Cold Storage holdings of apples on March 1, 1941, indicated withdrawals of about 6 million bushels during the preceding month; stocks of frozen fruits and berries were reduced by 13 1/2 million pounds; frozen vegetables by 8 million; creamery butter by 13 million; all cheese by about 5 3/4 million and frozen poultry by 28 million pounds.

March 13, 1941.

BAE Reports On  
Wool Situation

Interest in the domestic wool market has shifted to the Western States where contracting of the 1941 clip has begun in volume. Prices of new clip wool are considerably higher than in the early months of the 1940 wool marketing season. With domestic demand and supply conditions favorable to the marketing of the new clip, farmers probably will receive a larger income from wool this year than last. The 1940 farm income from shorn wool was about 30 percent greater than in 1939; it was larger than in most recent years. Mill consumption of apparel wool in January, though slightly smaller than the record consumption in December, was 42 percent larger than in January 1940 and was the largest January consumption on record. Army orders now held by mills call for the delivery of large quantities of wool cloth in the first half of 1941, and recent proposals for bids indicate that mill consumption for military uses will be large in the second half of the year also.

Sees U. S.-  
Mexican Accord

"Watch for the settlement of outstanding Mexican issues and speedy moves to improve business relations between the two countries....

Mexico City hotels are filled with American business men "locking over the prospects", waiting for the high sign from Washington to go ahead with actual contracts. Latest gesture from Mexico..... is to take a carload of American newspaper men as guests of the Mexican Government on a three-week 'Presidential Tour' to start in San Antonio, March 31." (Business Week, March 1.)

Traces Plant To  
Prosper Movement

In Nebraska Farmer, February 22, Robert C. Vance traces the growth of the Plant To Prosper Movement, which was started by C. P. J. Mooney, editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal and "has put \$50,000,000 into the pockets of the Cotton South's farmers."

New Food Of  
The Week Plan

"At Springfield, Illinois, last week the Surplus Marketing Administration pulled out of its hat a plan that may prove to be a surplus-devourer even better than the blue-stamp plan. Its brand new Surplus Food of the Week Program is straight sales promotion or campaign merchandising. Original germ of the program was unofficially incubated in Springfield last summer by SMA's local manager, Francis J. Nowak, who induced local stores to play up this or that food from the official list of surplus foods, and wheedled newspaper space and radio time for recipes and similar promotion. Then the county's farmers asked help in moving the tons of cabbage in their fields. Nowak put on his one man campaign for cabbage in Springfield stores. By mid-week, every local head of cabbage had vanished into consumption... Success of Surplus Food of the Week depends on enlisting practically all food stores in all types of neighborhoods..." (Business Week, March 1.)

March 13, 1941.

Listerellosis  
In Sheep

In Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Society, March, H. A. Hoffman, of the Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, writes on "Observation on a Case of Listerellosis in Sheep."

Potato Growers'  
Six Objectives

Western Farm Life, March 1, says that, at a recent school held at the Colorado Agricultural College, representatives of the potato growers considered a proposed program containing these six objectives: 1) Improve the fertility of potato farms through crop rotation and the use of various fertilizers. 2) Foster more widespread use of disease-free seed. 3) Control potato diseases through the use of seed treatments, disinfectants, and other sanitary practices. 4) Obtain more general use of recommended practices in the culture and irrigation of potatoes. 5) Place more emphasis on the proper methods of harvesting, handling and storing to obtain a larger percentage of U. S. No. 1 grade potatoes. 6) Make surveys to determine the type of packing and grade demanded by the main potato markets of the U. S.

U. S. Experts To  
Study Latin America

The New York Herald-Tribune, March 13, says that a survey of Central and South American industrial and raw material resources, aimed at increasing foreign trade in the Western Hemisphere is soon to be undertaken by 15 or 20 American private industrial research experts, according to Commerce Secretary Jesse H. Jones. Included in the group to make the tour are representatives of United States chemical, steel, metallurgical, soap, fabric and pharmaceutical industries.

Britain Installs  
Potato Bars

From London, March 12, the AP says that Food Minister Lord Woolton amazed Britain's war-time trenchermen today by announcing the opening of potato bars -- unusual convivial spots where you can get all the potatoes you can eat for 30 cents.

Warns Britishers  
On Lend-Lease

From London, March 12, the CTPS, says that the Minister of Home Security Herbert Morrison warned Britishers against "possible psychological repercussions of the American lease-land bill" declaring that it must not make the people "feel that they can take it easy." "Supplies are coming" he said, "but they won't come at once in the quantities we want. When they do they must be regarded as additional to our own effort. We must not weaken or lessen our own effort."

Cotton Stamp  
Extensions

The USDA announced today that the Cotton Stamp Plan will be extended to an area in California consisting of the Counties of Fresno, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin and Stanislaus.

# DAILY DIGEST

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and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXX, No. 51 Section 1 March 14, 1941.

14.74¢ COTTON PLAN  
GIVEN TO PRESIDENT From Washington, March 13, the UP says that Oscar Johnson, president of the National Cotton Council of America, Thursday had placed before President Roosevelt a proposal for a 14.74¢ per pound minimum return for the 1941 cotton crop. Accompanied by Senator Pat Harrison (Dem., Miss.) he went to the White House to plead for additional aid to cotton farmers, in view of the loss of export markets because of the war.

FOOD IMPORTANT      The New York Journal of Commerce, March 14,  
NEED OF BRITAIN      says that Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Ad-  
ministrator, Thursday declared that the present  
emergency will bring many changes in food and nutritional habits in  
the U. S., predicting that England, in the long run, will depend on  
food supplies even more than arms for its war effort. Addressing a  
meeting of home economists and food and nutritional writers at a  
dinner at the Waldorf Astoria, Mr. McNutt pointed out that current  
dislocation in world commerce will bring many changes in the food  
industry.

WOOL TRADE AVOIDS CIVILIAN ORDERS The New York Herald Tribune, March 13, says that faced with the task of making large quantities of uniform materials, woolen mills have been chary about accepting civilian business, with the result that there is likely to be but little business in the wool piece until after the awarding of contracts on Army materials. Meanwhile, the New York Wool Top Exchange Service reports, wool prices continue to show a strengthening tendency.

COTTON PRICES The New York Journal of Commerce, March 13,  
1 TO 6 POINTS UP says that cotton futures, following the setback  
of 18 to 24 points from the highs set early  
Tuesday, developed more tone in Thursday's dealings on the exchange  
in New York and, at one time, showed gains of 11 to 13 points from  
the previous day's low point and of 5 to 11 points from the previous  
day's closing. Final prices Thursday were 1 to 6 points net  
higher, with the tone officially steady.

March 14, 1941.

Great Demand Seen  
For U. S. Foods

"Passage of the lend-lease bill this week, accompanied by definite indications that England will immediately set up a food purchasing mission in the United States, points to an immediate export demand for American foods, limited at the outset, only by the availability of ocean tonnage. Initially, it is probable that food shipments will be largely of those foods in highly concentrated form, to provide the greatest economy possible in demands for ship space. Hence at the outset, indications are that such foods as dried eggs, dried and condensed milks, vitamin concentrates, and possibly concentrated soups will be most in demand. If sufficient cargo space is later available, heavy shipments of dairy products and some types of canned food, such as salmon, pork, and beans, tomatoes and sardines, will also be called for. It is also likely that dried fruits and dried beans may figure prominently in the export figure." (New York Journal of Commerce, March 14.)

Storage Bill OK'd  
By House Committee

From Washington, March 13, the AP says that legislation to restrict the USDA to reconcentrate government-owned cotton was approved by the House Banking Committee Thursday. The vote was taken in executive session, and the count was said to have been 14 to 9, with party lines broken. Chairman Steagall of Alabama said he hoped to get House consideration of the measure early next week. It was approved by the committee in the same form that it was passed recently by the Senate.

Says Quick Frozen  
Foods To Expand

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 14, says that quick-frozen food production and distribution, despite bottlenecks and priorities, will continue to expand during the current year, Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation, predicted yesterday at a round table discussion of the future of the food industry, attended by leaders in the field of nutrition, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Paul V. McNutt, Defense Co-ordinator of Health and Welfare, spoke on the importance of proper nutrition to the health of the nation, and Dr. Faith Fenton, professor of nutrition at Cornell University, spoke on the retention of vitamin C and other protective nutrients in quick-frozen foods as compared with ordinary fresh foods as purchased in the market.

Rape Seed  
Scarce In U.S.

The Prairie Farmer, March 8, says that supplies of rape seed suitable for producing forage are short this season because of reduced imports. Dwarf Essex winter rape, formerly imported from Japan and the Netherlands in large quantities, is scarce this season, and dealers report that other varieties have been offered for seeding purposes.

March 14, 1941.

Army Needs Much Food "Army representatives, speaking before the food trades conventions, frankly admitted that food buying for men in service would require about \$1,000,000 a day of food by next June, but that this purchasing would rigidly hold for good quality, and would be quickly turned away from any foods where prices advanced too much." (National Grocers Bulletin, March).

Farm Labor In South Africa In California Cultivator, March 8, Jack Tinley writes on "The Farm Labor Problem in South Africa":

Pork Most Popular Stamp Plan Product National Grocers Bulletin, March, says that pork products are most in demand among those who are using the USDA's blue stamps for food supplies. Cereals come second, and butter and eggs third. Fruits rank ahead of vegetables. It requires 100,000 cows to produce the milk needed for butter distributed under the Stamp Plan.

Farming In Brazil The Prairie Farmer, March 8, contains a letter from John Strohm in Rio de Janeiro, who writes about the coffee, rubber, cacao and beef production in Brazil.

FCA Loans Total Nearly 7 Billion A total of more than \$6,870,000,000 has been loaned by credit institutions operating under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration since the Administration was organized in May 1933, according to the annual report of A. G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, sent to Congress Wednesday. Loans outstanding on December 31, 1940 totaled \$3,069,000,000. Of the total loans outstanding at the end of 1940, more than \$2,548,000,000 was in the form of long-term mortgage credit, \$381,000,000 in short-term credit, and approximately \$93,000,000 in credit to cooperative associations. Of the total loans outstanding to farmers in the form of long-term mortgage credit, \$1,851,000,000 represented loans made by the Federal land banks and \$648,000,000 loans by the Land Bank Commissioner. The balance of approximately \$49,000,000 was loans outstanding from the joint stock land banks, which are now in the process of liquidation.

U. S. Soldier Big Meat Consumer The American Meat Institute reports that the U. S. armed forces are better fed than any army in the World, eat considerably more than twice as much meat as any group of consumers -- approximately .88 pounds a day, or well over 300 pounds a year, according to a news bulletin in the Pacific Rural Press of March 8.

March 14, 1941.

Favors Giving England Wheat, Corn if wheat, pork, corn and dairy products are given away to England, and any other nations if they can get it. Just what we can do with the 8,000,000-bushel wheat crop this year, which now seems probable, or a two-and-a-half billion bushel corn crop, is something I will have to pass on to the Administration. Unless large quantities of wheat and corn are got out of this country before next harvest, I fear we will see a repetition of the 1932 price level. Prices cannot go much lower than they did then. If they should, freight charges would make it impossible for distant stations to ship to the terminals." (Harry N. Owen in The Farmer, March 8)

Paper Praises Food Stamp Plan

"The Food Stamp Plan, that business-like method of distribution of surplus foods to the needy and undernourished, has been growing rapidly, and without much fanfare. It brings a more balanced diet to the nation's poor, and at the same time relieves farmers of the many, many surplus commodities. Definite need of proper nourishment among Americans is evidenced by the many turndowns now being recorded among draftees, many of which can be accredited to lack of proper food and proper diet. Meantime, there are those who would have this plan for the free depot method of distribution, with its great waste and lack of facilities for offering varieties which can be offered under the food stamp plan. These free depots, too, break down the morale of the food stamp client by herding him into a definite 'class', whereas, when he uses the food stamp plan, he is offered a selection of foods, at any store of his own choice." (National Grocers Bulletin, March)

Trade Relations With Argentina

In Indiana Farmers Guide, March 8, Elmer E. Reynolds writes on "What Shall Be Our Trade Relations With Argentina."

Insect Pests In Deciduous Orchards

treats with pests that injure apricots, peaches, plums and prunes, apples and pears, almonds, cherries and grapes.

Stewart Lockwood, supervising entomologist, California Department of Agriculture, has an article in the Pacific Rural Press of March 8, on "Insect Pests in the Deciduous Orchard." He

Fall-Planted Flax Promising In S. Texas

In the April issue of the Progressive Farmer, Eugene Butler points out that "fall-planted flax is now accepted as a good crop to take up some of the slack in farm income which has followed the reduction in the cotton acreage, on the heavier lands of South Texas.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 52

Section 1

March 17, 1941.

AAA MARKET PLAN  
HITS SENATE SNAG

The Washington Post, March 17, says that members of the Senate Agriculture Committee asked Secretary Wickard and his aides Sunday to revise the proposals recently made to tighten Government control over corn and wheat marketing, "because of concern that the proposals were too drastic." Before these controls could be applied, two-thirds of the farmers producing the crops would have to vote for them. Secretary Wickard said that he would hold a marketing quota referendum among wheat farmers in May and among corn farmers early next fall. Senator Gillette (Dem., Iowa) said he agreed that penalties of "only fifteen cents a bushel for marketing excess grain are too low, but I wonder if 40 and 50 cents a bushel is not too high." Senator Lucas (Dem., Ill.) said he feared that farmers might fear that they were being "regimented" if asked to apply controls for two years instead of a single season.

BRITISH, FRENCH  
ENVOYS CONFER  
WITH HULL ON FOOD

The AP, March 15, says that a proposal for the U. S. to supervise distribution of food in unoccupied France was discussed Saturday in a series of conferences among American, British and French officials. Disclosing this, informed circles said that the U. S. was acting only as a "friendly intermediary, was advancing no proposals of its own, and was exerting no pressure on any of the other governments." Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, and Gaston Henry Haye, the French Ambassador, conferred with Secretary of State Hull on the food problem for an hour, each representing the viewpoint of his government on French proposals that the British relax their blockade and permit wheat to be purchased here and transported to unoccupied France.

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
AGRICULTURIST DIES

From Dover, N. H., March 16, a New York Times dispatch says that Professor John Chester Kendall, director of the extension service at the University of New Hampshire and author of works on agriculture, died Sunday at the age of 63. Professor Kendall had been director of the New Hampshire Experiment Station.

March 17, 1941.

U. S. Food Exports  
Down Sharply

The Baltimore Sun, March 15, says that, according to a Department of Commerce report made public Saturday, the U. S. is importing more food products than it is exporting, although it is one of the world's greatest food-producing nations. Food exports from the U. S., in January represented a total value of \$13,675,000, whereas imports of foodstuffs totaled \$50,843,000. The imports, made up largely of tropical and semi-tropical stuffs, such as coffee, tea, cocoa beans and pepper, were only slightly larger than in January, 1940. Thus the widening disparity between exports and imports is due, almost entirely, to the shrinkage of foreign markets for American food products resulting from the European war.

Warns Shipping  
Priorities For  
Hides Possible From Washington, March 16, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that shipping priorities for hides, if the import situation becomes difficult, were hinted Sunday by Leon Henderson, Commissioner of Price Stabilization of the National Defense Advisory Commission, in a statement terming recent price rises in both spot and futures markets "speculative" in character. Increases of 1 1/2¢ to 2¢ per pound in packer hide and hide futures quotations since mid-February are not warranted by actual supply conditions, Mr. Henderson stated. The Government will "undoubtedly take steps to correct any serious problems" arising out of shipping difficulties encountered in the importation of the commodity, the defense official added.

Adequate Storage  
For Grain Is Seen From Washington, March 16, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that assurance that there will be adequate storage facilities for grain at destination points in the Midwest was seen in Washington Sunday when it was learned that both the USDA and grain operators had conferred with the Association of American Railroads and were working out a plan to forestall possible shortage of freight cars by immediate unloading, possibly in temporary warehouses. The A.A.R. is confident that such shortage can be arrested if intelligently handled and if suggestions of the grain trade can be carried out.

Wheat Loan  
Repayments Up

Substantial repayments of 1940 wheat loans have occurred in the past few days, Commodity Credit Corporation reported Saturday. Repayments up to March 11, 1941, totaled 6,059,692 bushels for a value of \$3,676,140.08. Wheat delivered to the Corporation in maturity of notes totaled 782,416 bushels. The 1940 wheat loans closed December 31, 1940. Loans were made on 278,052,884 bushels.

March 17, 1941.

Wheat Has Impetus  
From Legislation

From Chicago, March 15, a New York Times dispatch says that passage of the lend-lease bill by Congress, combined with an assortment of reports and rumors regarding prospective farm aid legislation, lifted wheat prices last week to new high marks for the current upturn, with the September position selling at a new seasonal high level. While the wheat market was called upon to absorb heavy profit-taking sales on the advance, the upturn was well maintained, and closing trades on futures Saturday were only slightly below the high point of the week. Net gains are 1 3/4 to 1 7/8.

Shortage Feared  
In Latin Shipping

From Miami, March 16, a New York Times dispatch says that fear that an acute shortage of shipping may hamper American industry's efforts to increase its raw materials purchases in Central and South America was expressed Sunday by members of the National Research Council, who were to depart Monday for a tour of major Latin-American nations. The 21 industrialists, bankers and research engineers in the party voted to give special attention to the shipping situation in Colombia, Chile, Argentina and Brazil, where, they have been told, tons of freight are backing up on the docks because sufficient boats are lacking to move it. Only 119 boats are plying the Latin-American routes at present, and less than half that number are of American registry.

Wool Futures Open  
For Trading Today

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 17, says that trading in grease wool futures were to begin at the fall of the gavel at noon Monday on the trading floor of the New York Cotton Exchange. In a newly constructed trading ring, adjacent to that over which wool top futures have been bought and sold for the past decade, a new hedging medium designed for broader usefulness in providing price insurance for the wool industry will be brought into being after many years of constant study. It has been developed under the careful effort of the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, drawing upon the seventy one years' experience of the Exchange and upon ten years' experience in wool top futures.

Machine Harvests  
Pyrethrum Blooms

Mechanical harvesting of the flowers of pyrethrum plants is now possible with a machine developed after a 6-year study by the Federal Bureaus of Plant Industry and of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. From the dried flowers of the pyrethrum plant, a species of chrysanthemum, an important insecticide by the same name is obtained. Trial plantings in the United States have shown that although the pyrethrum plant is well adapted to many sections, hand methods of harvesting are too costly.

Farm Employment Slightly Up The number of persons working on United States farms increased only slightly during February and totaled 8,968,000 on March 1, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported Saturday. The March 1 estimate was 74 percent of the 1910-14 average and about 1 percent smaller than a year ago. Farm employment during February ordinarily increases about 4 percent, but cold weather east of the Rockies and heavy to excessive precipitation in the Far West retarded spring work around March 1 this year and farm employment was up only 186,000 or 2 percent over a month earlier. Corn and cotton plantings were late in Florida, and preparations for planting spring crops were retarded in all Gulf States.

Weekly AMS Cotton Market Review Cotton prices were up sharply last week, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service.

The substantial advance in cotton prices during recent weeks has been largely attributed to the strong domestic mill demand, increasing scarcity of free cotton, trade comments on possible changes in the farm program, and the rising level of commodity prices. Stocks of cotton in the Government loan are being repossessed at a fairly rapid rate and domestic mills are reported having difficulty in fulfilling their needs at prevailing prices. A considerable portion of repossessed cotton is said to be moving directly to southern mills. Domestic mills continued to operate at an unusually high rate and mill sales of cloth and yarn continue to exceed mill output. Cloth prices were up sharply for the week and the spread between the price of cotton and its cloth equivalent widened further. The export situation continues unfavorable.

BAE On Fats And Oils Situation

Lard production has declined considerably with reduced hog marketings during the past 3 months, and is expected to continue substantially smaller than a year earlier throughout 1941. Lard prices, after declining during most of 1940, advanced sharply in January and February this year. In the latter month the average price of prime steam lard at Chicago was about 40 percent higher than in December, although only slightly higher than in February, last year. The general level of prices for fats and oils in February, at 68 percent of the 1924-29 average, was one point higher than a month earlier and one point higher than a year earlier. Domestic demand for fats is now stronger than it was a year ago and is expected to improve further this year. But the effective foreign demand is weaker than at this time last year because of the blockade of most of continental Europe. (BAE)

Evans Speaks In St. Paul

R. M. Evans, Administrator of the AAA, spoke Friday afternoon before a meeting of farmers and AAA committeemen in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the subject, "Democracy in Action."

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 53

Section 1

March 18, 1941.

U.S. REPORTED  
READY TO SEND  
FRANCE WHEAT

From Washington, February 18, a New York Times dispatch says that Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, announced Monday that a consideration is being given to sending two shiploads of wheat to unoccupied France in response to a request of the Vichy Government, if suitable controls can be thrown around its distribution. The announcement was made after Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, had conferred with President Roosevelt and expressed confidence that arrangements would be worked out by the U. S. with Great Britain which would permit food supplies to be sent into the free zone.

NO FOOD SHORTAGE  
SEEN BY ELLIOTT

From Washington, March 17, the UP says that Miss Harriet Elliott, of the Defense Commission, told reporters at Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference Monday that Americans need have no fear of breadless, meatless or sugarless days; at least, not any time in the near future. Miss Elliott said that "there is no reason, with the people we have, the facilities we have, and the raw materials we have, for any shortages in the necessities of life."

MOVES TO DOUBLE  
FARM PARITY COST

From Washington, March 17, a New York Times dispatch says that an amendment to the \$890,824,037 USDA Appropriation Bill which would authorize farm parity payments of \$450,000,000 next year, or more than double the amount carried in the bill as it passed the House, was offered Monday by Senator Russell of Georgia. Senator Norris also offered an amendment to the Agricultural Bill, doubling the \$300,000 House appropriation for carrying out the cooperative farm forestry act.

NEW WOOL CONTRACT  
TRADING IN NEW  
YORK EXCHANGE

The New York Times, March 18, says that trading in the new grease wool futures contract was inaugurated Monday at noon by the New York Wool Top Exchange. Before the final bell rang, 121 contracts were sold. All but the October delivery ended lower.

March 18, 1941

Commodity Prices  
Unsettled Monday

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 18, says that unsettledness was the keynote in commodity futures markets Monday, following reports from Washington that the Government is opposed to a further sharp rise in farm prices and Leon Henderson's statement terming the recent advance in hide prices as "speculative" and unjustified, in view of current and potential supplies. Cotton and hides were the heaviest losers Monday, although, as far as the price level is concerned, declines in these markets were offset by higher prices for meats and dairy products. Cotton closed at net losses for the session of 19 to 29 points, or 95¢ to \$1.45 per bale.

Irish Emissary To  
Buy U. S. Wheat

From Dublin, March 18; the UP says that Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has revealed that Frank Aiken, Minister for the Coordination of the Defense, who is en route to the U. S., would try to buy "tens of thousands of tons" of wheat as well as weapons to defend Ireland's neutrality. In a broadcast, Mr. de Valera said the mission was designed to avert a complete breakdown of bread supplies.

Brazil Buys  
More From U.S.

From Rio de Janeiro, March 17; the AP says that, for the first time, Brazil last year bought more goods from the U.S. than she sold to her, according to the Ministry of Finance. Imports from the U.S. totaled \$129,000,000, as compared with \$84,000,000 in 1939. At the same time, Brazil sold coffee and other products to the U.S. valued at \$105,000,000, as compared with \$101,000,000 the previous year.

AMS On Dairy  
Production

During February, and probably during early March, the production of milk and dairy products continued at an unprecedented high level for the season, but there are few signs of overproduction. Reports to the Agricultural Marketing Service indicate that stocks of dairy products did not decline quite as rapidly as usual during February, but March holdings are only about average as compared with production. Though prices have been low enough to permit very heavy consumption they have been high enough to encourage farmers to feed their cows better than at the same season in any of the last 10 years. Milk production in February is estimated at a little over 8 billion pounds. Daily production (which is not complicated by leap year differences) was about 6 percent higher than in February last year.

Woodpulp As  
Livestock Fodder

Southern Agriculturist, March, says that Norway is now feeding livestock woodpulp for fodder. Herring and fish meal are added to give the essentials of albumen, vitamins and minerals.

March 18, 1941.

Grasshopper Threat Less This Year

Grasshoppers are less threatening to crops this year than in 1938, 1939, and 1940, Dr. Lee A. Strong, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, said today. A grasshopper egg survey, on which Federal entomologists forecast infestations of these pests, indicates that in 1941 the 'hoppers will be fewer in numbers and less widespread in area. However, large numbers of grasshoppers are expected in North and South Dakota and western Minnesota, and may destroy valuable grain crops unless stopped by poison-bait applications or natural causes. The grasshoppers will appear also throughout western Kansas and immediately adjoining areas of other States, but not in such large numbers as in the northern part of the Great Plains, Doctor Strong says. Large numbers are expected in parts of California and Nevada, though in limited widely scattered areas.

AMS On Poultry, Egg Production

A total egg production of 3,281,000,000 eggs or 9,114,000 cases established a new record high for February, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. With favorable weather during the month and liberal feeding, the rate of lay--10.33 eggs per bird--also set a new high record. The number of layers on farms was 3 percent below last year and 2 percent below average. Prices received by farmers for eggs on February 15, were 17 percent lower than a year earlier, reflecting the increased supplies. The decline in egg prices was more than enough to offset the advantage gained by a decrease in feed costs, and the feed-egg ratio in February was less favorable than a year ago. Prices of chickens were 15 percent higher, however, and turkey prices were 8 percent higher. With lower feed costs and higher poultry prices, the feed-chicken and feed-turkey ratios were more favorable than in February 1940.

All-Americas Cotton Control

"While cotton is produced in large quantities in Egypt, China, India and Russia, only the U. S. and South America are in a position to increase production and exports materially during the next decade. That being true, why shouldn't Brazil and the U. S. share the existing export market on a basis mutually agreed upon? Of course, if India and Egypt could be brought into the agreement, so much the better. But the U. S. and South America alone could go a long way toward stabilizing the world cotton situation." (Eugene Butler in Progressive Farmer, April)

Strawberry Varieties Old and New."

American Fruit Grower, March, includes an article by George M. Darrow, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, on "Strawberry Varieties,

March 18, 1941.

Food, CottonStamp Extensions

The USDA has announced that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Adams, Massachusetts, and an area in Iowa consisting of Clinton and the rest of Clinton County, Muscatine County, and Cedar County, and that the Cotton Stamp Plan will be extended to Lowell, Massachusetts.

French FacePoor Crops

From Vichy, March 15, a New York Times dispatch says that the situation as regards food grows more critical in unoccupied France daily. It is revealed that prospects for the next crops are not of the brightest. In this connection the consequences of the French defeat and the operation of the armistice conventions are advanced as reasons, rather than the British blockade.

Sees U.S. SentimentIn Latin America

From New York, March 15, the AP says that Stanley Irving, secretary general of a British Commission which has recently completed its mission in South America, declared Saturday that he had found impressive "pro-British and pro-American sentiment" in the Southern nations. He added that there were "plenty of Nazi agents" in some South American areas, but government heads were watching propaganda activities, which he described as "considerable."

Cover CropsIn The Orchard

In American Fruit Grower, March, J. H. Gourley, of the Ohio Experiment Station, discusses "The Case For Cover Crops." He discusses, particularly, rye, vetch, alfalfa, buckwheat and Sudan grass.

Apple Resists  
Fire Blight

Farm and Ranch, March, says that discovery of a variety of apple highly resistant to fire blight has been announced by the North Louisiana Experiment Station in Calhoun. The apple, known as the Brilliant, was developed after ten years of experimentation. A large number of grafts from the experimental trees has been released to North Louisiana farmers, and its introduction is expected to accelerate apple production in that part of the State.

How To Test,  
Modify Soils

In Southern Florist and Nurseryman, March 14, Luther Goodrich Jones, Professor of Agronomy at Texas A. and M. College, writes on "Practical Ways a Gardener Can Test and Modify Soils."

Choline In  
Poultry Nutrition

In San Diego Poultry Journal, March 10, Thomas H. Jukes, of the Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California, writes on "Choline in Poultry Nutrition."

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 54

Section 1

March 19, 1941.

U.S. TO SHIP COTTON  
TOBACCO TO BRITISH

From Washington, March 18, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that approximately \$100,000,000 of the funds contained in the \$7,000,000,000 lease-lend appropriation bill will be expended for cotton to supply British needs and another \$50,000,000 will be used to acquire tobacco, the House was informed Tuesday by Representative Woodrum (Dem., Va.), Chairman of the deficiency appropriation subcommittee as the House began consideration of the bill. Mr. Woodrum gave the figures as President Roosevelt told his press conference that steps already are being taken to make available large quantities of food, not only for Britain and the other democracies, but to unoccupied France and Spain. Secretary Wickard and Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of Public Health, he said, are preparing a program of the types of food needed.

U.S. ACTS TO AVERT  
FARM LABOR LACK

From Washington, March 18, a Baltimore Sun dispatch says that Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said Tuesday that he was informed by the U. S. Employment Service that "thousands" of workers, formerly available for agricultural jobs, had found work in industrial plants engaged in defense orders, and that farmers might experience serious difficulty in getting required help during the coming crop season. He announced two steps that were being taken to cope with the situation. First, farm place ent supervisors and county agricultural agents canvass farmers to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what their needs will be from now until the end of the year; and, second, group leaders of the migratory workers will be interviewed as to the size and the whereabouts of their groups.

BRAZIL INVITES  
MORE TRADE  
WITH U. S.

An invitation to the United States to develop more trade with Brazil and consequently furnish the means of buying more U. S. goods, was extended by Brazilian Consul Armando Fleury de Barros at Baltimore last night, says the Baltimore Sun of March 19.

March 19, 1941.

British to Ration  
Cheese, Reduce  
Milk Supply

Woolton, Minister of Food, announced Tuesday. The surplus milk will be used to increase the summer production of cheese and condensed milk, which will be needed during the winter, he said.

Nazis Uproot Roses  
To Grow Vegetables

From Berlin, March 18, the CTPS says that, to supplement the German housewives' larder, half of Berlin's hothouses have been made available for early vegetable growing. This means a planting area of 500,000 square meters is being devoted to the exclusive production of spring greens.

Farm Products  
Demand to Rise

Additional improvement in consumer demand for farm products is indicated for the next few months, but gains from now on are likely to be more gradual than during the last half of 1940, the BAE reported today in its monthly analysis of the demand and price situation. Growing direct effects of the defense program on industrial activity, employment, and consumer income are indicated by the rapid increases in defense expenditures. These rose from a daily average of 7 million dollars last September to 21 million in February. The addition to producers' inventories, resulting from forward buying in anticipation of later shortages or higher prices, was a far more important factor in the rise of manufacturing activity during the last half of 1940 than was the rise in defense spending. Recently, however, increases in defense spending have become larger relative to increases in factory inventories, and in January were perhaps 70 percent as large. If defense expenditures are still increasing when inventory building slows down the effect of the latter on productive activity may not be noticeable, particularly if the change in inventory policy is gradual. This prospect favors further improvement later this year in consumer purchasing power and demand for farm products.

Tells Story  
Of Soil Waste

The story of soil waste in the United States, plus later steps toward conservation, is summed up in a new USDA publication -- SOILS AND SECURITY -- by H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service. In it Bennett draws upon his 30 years as a soils scientist to present in simple words and pictures the development of soils and nature's laws for their use.

New Okra Variety  
In Louisiana

Farm and Ranch, March, says that recent development of a new okra variety by the Louisiana Experiment Station has been followed by the announcement of a nationally known soup manufacturing company that it will purchase approximately half of its okra needs in Louisiana beginning this year. The new variety, known as Louisiana Green Velvet, is distinguished by its round shape, smooth surface and permanence of color when processed.

March 19, 1941.

Box Car Supply  
For Crops Ample

A special report that the estimated supply of serviceable box cars will be "ample" for this year's movement of agricultural commodities has been made by the BAE to the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Transportation needs of grain were given special attention because grain makes heavy demands on railroad facilities during harvest. Moreover the same box car equipment required for grain is used for most other agricultural commodities except fruits, vegetables, and livestock. Transport needs of farm products are expected to be the same this year as last.

FSA Buys Trailers  
For Housing

Following allocation by the President of necessary funds, the Farm Security Administration announced today that contracts had been let for the purchase of 2,035 trailers to be used as "stopgap" housing in seven crowded defense areas. C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administrator, said that these orders will absorb virtually the entire output of the largest manufacturers in the American trailer business for some time. The trailer camps will be established as part of the emergency defense housing program, to provide shelter for families of industrial workers in areas where the period of defense employment is expected to be relatively short, or where the temporary shelter can be replaced later by permanent housing. In addition to the trailers, Farm Security will build dormitories for approximately 2,900 single men working in such industries, bringing the total number of "stopgap" housing units up to 4,935 in nine areas.

Some Horses, Mules  
React Unfavorably  
To Phenothiazine

Although phenothiazine has proved more efficient for removal of intestinal worms in horses and mules than any other known drug, poor, weak animals, and those affected with infectious anemia, are bad risks for the treatment, the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry said Tuesday. Discovery of its efficiency, when given with the feed, has led to its use in nearly all parts of the country. Thousands of horses and mules have been treated successfully with phenothiazine to remove palisade and other intestinal worms, but some reports of deaths or unfavorable reactions have reached the Bureau. Whether these have resulted directly from the drug, or from some condition previously existing in the animals, has not been determined.

2,500 Cattle  
By Artificial  
Insemination

The Washington Merry-Go-Round, March 16, says that the USDA is completing plans to breed 2,500 cattle this spring by artificial insemination. The cattle are the property of Indiana, on reservations in Arizona and New Mexico. Indian Commissioner asked the USDA to help build up the quality of the stock.

March 19, 1941.

To Push Issuance  
Of Cotton Stamps

The USDA announced today that cotton order stamps, to be earned by farmers in 19 States for participating in the Supplementary Cotton Program, will be issued this summer as soon as possible after performance is checked under the 1941 AAA Farm Program. In areas of Arizona, California, and New Mexico, issuance of stamps may begin in early June, with the bulk of the stamps going out during July. In late June, cotton farmers in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas should begin to receive their stamps. A large portion of the stamps in these states probably will be issued during July and August. Farmers in Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia should begin to receive their stamps in early July, with the bulk going out during August and September. Due to a later growing season, issuance of stamps in Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri probably will not begin until late July. A large portion of the stamps to be issued in these states is expected to go out during August.

BAE Reports On  
Dairy Situation

The price of milk cows in the last 2 years has been unusually high in relation to the general level of prices of agricultural products. With relatively high prices for cows and dairy products, farmers have saved a large number of heifer calves and increased the size of their dairy herds. The number of young dairy stock on farms is high in relation to the number of cows and is more than enough to provide for normal replacements to dairy herds in the next 2 years. With the increase in the number of cows and other cattle that is under way, the price of cows is not expected to continue as high in relation to prices of other farm products as in the past 2 years. If the general level of prices of farm products rises in the next few years, prices of milk cows might not decline but they would be likely to rise less than the average rise of all products. (BAE)

According to the Weather & Crop Bulletin The abnormally low temperatures that prevailed during the week, together with continued wet soil in much of the South, were decidedly unfavorable for agriculture, and seasonal farm operations made but little progress in most sections of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. In the Southern States, especially from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward, growth of vegetation was further retarded and spring work is generally backward. Also, in the southern Great Plains and the central trans-Mississippi States outside operations were largely at a standstill and farm work now ranges generally from 1 to as many as 3 weeks behind normal, though considerable was accomplished in Texas where corn planting is beginning in north and central portions and cotton planting is progressing in the extreme south.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 55

Section 1

March 20, 1941.

WICKARD SUGGESTS  
CUT IN PRODUCTION  
OF COTTON, WHEAT

From Washington, March 19, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that a further reduction in cotton production to less than 10,000,000 bales and a cut in wheat acreage to about 50,000,000 acres was declared desirable Wednesday by Secretary Wickard to prevent continued piling up of surpluses in these commodities. In testimony before the Senate Agricultural Committee, Mr. Wickard said he was "worried" over the outlook for these two crops, and intimated that there is little to hope for at the present time that any sizeable quantities will be shipped abroad under the program of extending aid to Britain and other democracies. With respect to corn, he declared that the 700,000,000 bushel surplus expected at the end of the current season does not present any great problem.

BANKHEAD SUGGESTS  
FARMER "STRIKE"

The Washington Post, March 20, says that a suggestion that American farmers go on "strike" for a year to raise the price of their products was voiced at a hearing of the Senate Agricultural Committee Wednesday. The group had under consideration the proposal of Senator Bankhead (Dem., Ala.) to establish "parity loans" for certain basic commodities in order to boost their market up to "parity" level. "Wouldn't you like to see the farmers strike for a year?" asked Senator Bankhead. "I would -- I would," observed Senator Ed Smith (Dem., S.C.), chairman of the Agriculture Committee. He said the Government had taken good care of industry and labor. After the hearing, Senator Bankhead said that he had no doubt that the committee would favorably report on the bill when it meets again Monday.

Committee To Advise  
Latin Nations Urged

From Bogota, Colombia, March 19, a New York Times dispatch, March 19, says that formation of a Latin-American Committee of the National Research Council to furnish, on request, unbiased advice on marketing, technological and scientific problems of the southern republics will be proposed to the governments of the nations being visited by a group from the council. The plan includes establishment by governments, as well as business and other interests, of committees through which questions and answers would clear. It will be placed before Colombians today.

March 20, 1941.

Opposes Cotton  
Control Proposals

The New York Times, March 19, says that proposals for revision of the cotton control program that would artificially raise the price of raw cotton were opposed Wednesday by the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., in a statement sent to members of Congress holding that "if and when additional payments are contemplated, the welfare of cotton is best served by providing for them from the general treasury, rather than through a marketing certificate plan, a processing tax or a high loan rate." To tax cotton, the institute held, would be to tax the consumer doubly, since the additional cost of the raw product at the source would be pyramided through mark-ups at each stage along the line of distribution.

Cotton Storage Bill  
Given Right-of-Way

From Washington, a New York Journal of Commerce Dispatch, March 19, says that the House Rules Committee voted right-of-way for consideration by the House of the McKellar resolution limiting the right of the Commodity Credit Corporation to reconcentrate loan stocks of cotton. The CCC recently has complained of excessive rates being paid on cotton stored in interior warehouses and has sought to move the cotton to port warehouses, where lower rates can be obtained.

Commodity Prices  
Continue Rise

The AP, March 19, says that commodities in primary and wholesale markets Wednesday extended their rapid March climb, in one of the broadest buying movements since 1937. In some cases, peak levels for the last two to four years were reached. Heaviest demand centered on food staples, particularly sugar, cocoa, cottonseed oil, wheat and coffee. Chicago wheat closed 3/4 to 1-3/8 cents a bushel up.

Potash Output  
Rises 20 Percent

The AP, March 19, says that the potash industry, developed as the result of an acute shortage during the last World War, was described Wednesday by the Bureau of Mines as capable of meeting all requirements of this country. The U. S. produced, last year, 658,249 short tons of processed or refined potash salts, a rise of 20 percent over 1939.

France Pins Food  
Hopes On U. S.

From Grenoble, France, March 19, the CTPS says that Chief of State Marshal Pétain, addressing a huge crowd from the balcony of the prefecture in Grenoble Wednesday, said that the task of revictualling an ever-increasingly famished France depended greatly upon the aid of the U. S. So far there is no knowledge available in France on what conditions will be laid down by British authorities for allowing food ships to pass the blockade.

March 20, 1941.

Fruit Men  
Discuss Imports

In American Fruit Grower, in an article, "Answers to Alien Fruit Invasion," contains the views of six fruit men on the import situation in fruits. The war has operated to divert exportable surpluses of apples and pears of other countries, particularly Canada and Argentina, into our own domestic market. The problem is discussed by F. A. Motz, of the USDA, Porter R. Taylor, of the SMA, C. E. Chase, of Washington State Apple Advertising, Carroll R. Miller, of Appalachian Apple Service, Inc., and two growers, Carl G. Wooster, of New York, and C. C. Taylor, of Michigan.

Sudden Crop  
Increase May  
Be Warning Sign

Washington Farmer, March 13, says that Mark R. Kulp, irrigation specialist, reports that a sudden and unexplained increase in crop yields from a part of the farm may be the result of a rising water table. When caused by this condition, the increased yields are not a good sign because the water table will most likely continue to rise until production of many kinds of crops will be impossible. Usually, when crop yields have been increasing as a result of a rising water table, the water will reach the surface within a year after the maximum crop, and crop production will be at an end.

Warns of Clinch  
Bugs in Oklahoma

The Farmer-Stockman, March 15, says that C. F. Stiles, Oklahoma A. and M. College entomologist, says that there are enough overwintering clinch bugs in northeastern Oklahoma to do serious damage to the crops, unless spring weather retards development.

"Alatomy" is New  
Poultry Operation

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, April, says that a new seven-letter word that should be in every poultryman's vocabulary is "alatomy." It is the name given to a simple operation performed with a very thin-bladed penknife on the wings of a chicken or turkey. The object of the operation is to cut the extensor tendon at the "wrist" joint of each wing. The operation prevents the extension of the "hand" of the wing, and the result is restricted flight.

Food Stamp  
Extensions

The USDA has announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to the following localities: To St. Joseph and the rest of Buchanan County, Missouri; to Kalamazoo and the rest of Kalamazoo County, Michigan; to Pontiac and the rest of Oakland County, Michigan; and to La Moure and Dickey Counties in North Dakota.

Say Russia  
Strengthens Self  
By U. S. Imports

"Although there is no proof of their theories, a number of foreign trade experts of the Government discount reports that the increased Russian imports from this country represent an expansion of trade with Germany. They believe Russia is increasing her imports in an attempt to strengthen her own position." ("Washington Whispers" in U. S. News, March 21)

March 20, 1941.

Expects Bigger Export Drop

From New York, March 19, the AP says that Professor John D. Flack, of Harvard University, said Wednesday that heavy curtailment of American exports of farm products can be expected for the duration of the European war, and, in lesser measure, after the war. "Offsetting these adverse effects," he said, "will be an increased domestic demand for meat in general, for dairy and poultry products, and for some classes of fruits and vegetables, arising from the addition of 1,200,000 men to our military forces and, by 1942, of 3,000,000 persons to the pay rolls of the defense industries and the producers of needed raw materials." He said that there will be an increase in gross farm income in 1941, with some of the increase offset by higher prices, which the farmers will have to pay for the things they buy.

'41 Sugar Beet Minimum Wage Rates Announced

The Sugar Division of the AAA Wednesday announced the minimum rates to be paid laborers in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of the 1941 sugar beet crop by producers in the continental sugar beet area (except California) who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. California minimum wage rates were announced February 10, 1941, because of the early planting season in that State. The 1941 wage determination makes only two changes from that issued in 1940. One of these changes has been to include Kansas, which was formerly a separate district, in the district comprising Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Southern Wyoming. The effect of this change is to increase the rate for each hoeing in Kansas by 50 cents per acre. The second change is to provide hourly as well as piece rates for the districts comprising Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Southern Wyoming, and Kansas.

BAE On Livestock Situation

Total slaughter supplies of livestock are expected to be somewhat smaller during the next 6 months than the near-record supplies a year earlier. Moderately larger supplies of sheep and lambs, and cattle and calves are in prospect, but marketings of hogs are expected to total around 15 percent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1940. If consumer demand conditions continue to improve in 1941 as is expected, prices of all livestock and cash farm income from meat animals probably will average higher during this period than a year earlier. The early lamb crop is somewhat larger this year than last. Weather conditions have been exceptionally favorable for lambing this year, and death losses have been light. Hog marketings are expected to increase seasonally during the late spring as the market movement of fall pigs gets under way. But slaughter supplies of hogs during the last half of the marketing year (April-September) are expected to be about 15 percent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1940. (BAE)

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 56

Section 1

March 21, 1941

SAYS BRITISH, FRENCH  
AGREE ON FOOD

From Washington, March 20, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says it was learned authoritatively Thursday night that Great Britain and France have come to an agreement in principle on an experimental plan to send two shiploads of American wheat to unoccupied France through the British blockade. Details of the agreement remain to be worked out and the formal announcement will be made by the State Department through the intermediary of which the agreement was made possible. These initial cargoes of wheat will be sent as gifts of the American Red Cross, under whose supervision the grain will be distributed.

ELLIOTT SUGGESTS  
PRICE POLICIES

The Washington Post, March 21, says that Harriet Elliott, of the National Defense Advisory Commission, in a letter to a mens' clothing manufacturer, outlined the general price policies which should be followed during the present emergency by both manufacturers and distributors of consumer goods. Miss Elliott's recommendations were that anticipated cost increases, which have not yet materialized, should not be made the basis for price advances; that when prices of new goods advance, inventories be averaged rather than marked up to the new level; that the rigid adherence to the practice of traditional rates of mark-up should be discouraged unless it can be shown that costs have advanced by an equivalent amount.

HEAVY BUYING  
IN FOOD MARKET

From Chicago, the CTPS, March 20, says that Government agencies came into the Chicago market and the Middle West for vast quantities of food supplies Thursday. Cheese, evaporated milk, dried milk, lard and eggs were bought on a tremendous scale. On the nation's commodity markets, private purchases almost kept pace with the Federal buying. Profit-taking halted soaring prices momentarily, but not before some of the major staples had reached new peaks for the season. Dairy trade experts estimated that the SMA purchases of dairy products, mostly in the Middle West, involved more than 3,000,000 pounds of cheese, approximately 8,000,000 pounds of dried milk, and an estimated million cases of evaporated milk. Meanwhile, the Navy Department bought 60 cars of eggs from a Chicago packer.

March 21, 1941.

Says Unity  
Essential To New  
World Democracy

The Washington Post, March 21, says that Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union, declared Thursday night that a unity of purpose is necessary for the preservation of New World democracy. He said that solidarity is necessary if the 21 American republics are not to become "regimented and militarized in the most advanced sense." Should Britain fall, he said, and the axis aim its next thrust at South America, the whole democratic system of the world would be in danger of destruction.

N. Y. Stamp Plan  
Is Successful

The New York Times says that needy families in New York have received \$567,696 in free food since the Food Stamp Plan became effective in all boroughs on March 1, according to William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner. More than 270,000 persons in 87,201 families have shared in the distribution.

REA Announces  
Power Reserve  
Cooperatives

Rural Electrification Administrator Harry Slattery Thursday announced a program of power reserve cooperatives, to insure against prolonged outages on REA-financed distribution lines due to failure of power supplies, and to provide important sources of emergency power as a measure of National defense. These groups will purchase and maintain fully mobile generating plants on a "fire engine" basis, normally storing them in a central convenient location. Each power reserve cooperative will comprise all of the REA distribution cooperatives within an area. Each member-cooperative will pay annual dues for the upkeep and amortization of the mobile plants. Dues are based on miles of power line operation, and will pay all costs. In addition, there may be some income from rental of the generators to non-REA agencies for National defense or for disaster-relief purposes. The user of a mobile plant will pay all costs of transporting it to where it is needed, operating it, and returning it to its base in first-class operating condition. Member cooperatives will not pay any rental charge; other users will pay a rate tentatively set at \$350 a month. The primary purpose of the rural power reserve cooperative is to permit restoration of service on rural power lines in case of storm or other damage to the power source or to the transmission lines which feed a distribution system.

USDA Committee To  
Assist in Placing  
Farm Labor

Secretary Wickard today announced the reorganization of the Department's Agricultural Labor committee to work with State Land-Use Planning Committees in assisting the U. S. Employment Service in placement of farm labor. "We do not expect any widespread shortage of essential farm labor in 1941," Secretary Wickard declared, "but National Defense activities may cause a number of local and seasonal shortages."

March 21, 1941

Utilization Of  
Farm Residues

In Agricultural Engineering, March, R. P. Beasley, research instructor in agricultural engineering, University of Missouri, writes on "Utilization of Farm Residues." Mr. Beasley deals with crop residues, such as cereal straws, corn stalks etc.

Vegetation Changes  
After Exclusion  
Of Livestock

In The Journal of Forestry, March, David F. Costello and George T. Turner, of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, write on

"Vegetation Changes Following the Exclusion of Livestock from Grazed Ranges."

Italy Grows Only 6%  
Of Cotton Needs

Cotton is being grown in blockaded Italy, says the January issue of the German journal, Die Umschau, which has just reached this country. Last year's crop was raised on a little under 125,000 acres, and it is planned gradually to increase the acreage to double that figure. Even so, this home-grown cotton can satisfy only about six percent of Italy's normal needs; yet greater acreage could be devoted to the crop only at the expense of the area now planted in wheat. (Science Service)

T.B. Testing  
Of Poultry

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, April, says that the first area testing of all poultry for avian tuberculosis under state and federal supervision in the U. S. was recently completed in Adams township, Walsh County, North Dakota. The tuberculin tests were made on 3,653 birds in 47 flocks, and reactors were found in 30 flocks, or 63.8 percent. There were 308 reacting birds, or 8.4 percent. Retesting of flocks for official accreditation will be carried on in a similar manner to the work done for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis of cattle.

Uniformity In  
Sprinkler Systems

Agricultural Engineering, March, contains an article by J. E. Christiansen, of the University of California, on "The Uniformity of Application of Water by Sprinkler Systems." Saying that the purpose of a sprinkler is to distribute water over the surface of the soil in such a manner there can be absorption without run-off, Mr. Christiansen tells how this distribution can be uniform.

Headwater Highways  
Menace Forests

In The Journal of Forestry, March, Bernard Frank, of the U. S. Forest Service, writes on "Headwater Highways -- A New Forest Menace." Mr. Frank says that it is clearly evident to the casual observer that highway construction in headwater areas often accelerates run-off and erosion. He discusses the effect of this on our forests.

March 21, 1941

On U. S. Buying Argentine Beef.

"There should be no opposition (to U. S. purchase of Argentine canned meat) from domestic livestock producers now, as this program will not affect American meat production and consumption at all. The Army and Navy should have the best that is possible, and it is admitted by meat men everywhere that Argentine tinned beef is good. We cannot expect others to buy from us if we do not buy from them." (Editorial in Butcher's Advocate, March 12).

Controlling Heat-Resistant Bacteria

In Dairy World, March, A. C. Maack, of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois, writes on "Control of Heat-Resistant Bacteria."

Mr. Maack outlines the thermoduric bacteria, which merely survive the pasteurizing temperatures, and the thermophilic, or heat loving, bacteria, which actually grows at pasteurizing temperatures. The control, both at the milk plant and on the farm, of these two types of bacteria is discussed.

Dusting Improves Peanut Yield

Farm and Ranch, March, says that experiments in Georgia in increasing germination and yield of peanuts by treating seed the same as cottonseed by dusting with 2 percent ceresan, 3 ounces per bushel, has increased the yield very materially. Hand shelled, dusted, had an 88.6 percent germination, 82.2 percent undusted. The yield was 1,589 pounds per acre on undusted and 1,697 pounds on dusted seed.

Texas Station Has Five New Projects

Farm and Ranch, March, says that the Texas Experiment Station has launched five research projects for the purpose of securing a better understanding of the utilization of commercial feeds in growing, fattening and finishing livestock and poultry for the market. One phase of the work will be directed to finding out why Texas turkeys are penalized in the big markets of the country. Research in cottonseed meal will be expanded. An analysis of range vegetation will be made in an effort to determine phosphate deficiencies, which are known to exist in some sections. The utilization of grazing and feed crops will be studied, and the Dairy Husbandry Department will attempt to determine whether dairy rations in the South, composed of higher protein standards than those set in northern states, will provide a higher degree of efficiency in milk production.

Place Of Food In Defense

Pathfinder, March 22, contains an exhaustive study of "Food, A Survey of No. 1 Industry's Place in Defense." The article discusses the civilian and military food needs of the U. S. for defense, and also outlines the workings of the Food Stamp Plan.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 57

Section 1

March 24, 1941.

BANKHEAD HOPEFUL  
ON PARITY BILL

From Washington, March 23, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that, as Congressional farm forces prepared for a showdown fight over food and farm subsidy policies, proponents of the Bankhead Bill for 100 percent parity loans for growers of cotton, tobacco, wheat and rice and 85 percent parity loans to corn growers, predicted favorable action by the Senate Agricultural Committee. Senator Bankhead (Dem., Ala.) said that he was confident that the Committee would report the measure to the Senate floor Monday. His views were echoed by Senator Ellender (Dem., La.) and Chairman Smith (Dem., S.C.).

RECIPROCAL TRADE

From New York, March 23, the AP says that WILL CONTINUE -- HULL Secretary of State Hull promised Saturday that the U. S. Government, while exerting every effort for national defense, would continue its reciprocal trade program with other nations. Writing in the magazine Tobacco, a trade journal, Secretary Hull described the trade pacts negotiated with 21 countries, and the difficulties in carrying them out, owing to war-time dislocation of trade.

SENATE BEEF VOTE

From Buenos Aires, March 23, a New York Times dispatch says that La Prensa, one of the two leading Buenos Aires morning dailies, Sunday voiced the disappointment of Argentine peoples over Washington's failure to authorize the purchase of Argentine meats for the American Navy. It pointed out that the quantity of meat involved was not large and that an increased commercial exchange between the U. S. and Argentina would benefit both countries. If the U. S. Senate desires to reverse its policy where Argentine meat is concerned, said La Prensa, "the first step will have to be taken toward bringing about a better understanding, and which should not be further delayed, among the principal nations of North and South America."

10 MILLION FRENCH  
FACE STARVATION

From Toulouse, March 23, the UP says that official French sources assert the number of people "facing possible starvation" is "approximately 10,000,000," unless help is forthcoming from abroad -- chiefly the U. S. The population of the free zone of France is about 15,000,000.

March 24, 1941.

U. S. Chief Argentine Supplier and Buyer From Buenos Aires, March 23, a New York Times dispatch says that Argentine exports for the first two months of this year were limited by the European war to only 191,000,000 pesos, according to provisional official figures just published, compared with 355,000,000 pesos in the same period last year. The decrease amounts to 46 percent. By means of rigid import restrictions, however, it was possible to reduce importations by 52.5 percent, cutting them down from 298,000,000 to 142,000,000 pesos. The U. S. is now firmly established as the principal market for Argentina's goods and as Argentina's chief source of supply, for it contributed 23.6 percent of Argentina's imports, and absorbed 38.7 percent of her exports.

Uruguay To Double Purchases From U.S. From Montevideo, March 21, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch, March 21, says that Uruguayan imports from the U. S. should be more than double this year, judging by an official announcement stating that importers would be granted \$15,000,000 for payment for American goods and that additional foreign exchange would be provided if necessary. The marked expansion of Uruguayan exports to the U. S. permits this relaxation in exchange restrictions.

Corn Prices Up During Week From Chicago, March 23, a New York Times dispatch says that the corn market last week managed to get out of the narrow trading range in which prices had held recently, partly in sympathy with wheat and partly on the announcement early in the week that the Government was asking relatively higher prices for its holding of cash grain. Closing trades in corn futures Saturday showed gains of 1 to 1-1/8 cents a bushel for the week.

New Record Likely For Cotton Mills The New York Times, March 24, says that the cotton-textile industry, which set an all-time high production record of 9,593,557,000 square yards in 1940, is now operating at a rate which, if continued through 1941, will produce a "spectacular" new record in excess of 10,500,-000,000 square yards, according to W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, who issued his annual survey of the industry for publication today.

Food Stamp Extension The USDA has recently been extended to include the Town and Village of Pittsford, Vermont; Iowa City and the rest of Johnson County, Iowa, and Jackson County, Iowa.

March 24, 1941.

Canada Plans Cut  
In Wheat Buying

Under legislation proposed to alleviate the Canadian wheat surplus situation the Canadian Government would guarantee to purchase no more than 230 million bushels of the 1941 crop, the purchases to be made at prices prevailing for the 1940 crop, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reported today. The average price received by Canadian farmers for the 1940 crop was a little over 50 cents.

Argentina Expects  
Good Corn Crop

The 1940-41 Argentine corn crop -- on the basis of latest acreage estimates and a continuation of favorable weather -- is now expected to be as large as 400 to 470 million bushels, according to a report today by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In 1939-40 the crop amounted to 408 million bushels. The average for the preceding 5-year period was 311 million bushels. With a large new crop in sight and an exportable surplus of around 250 million bushels of old-crop corn still on hand on March 8, disposal of the new crop is a problem. Under world conditions prospects for corn exports from the 1940-41 crop are poor. The Government already has announced it would purchase all new-crop corn offered by growers at a guaranteed minimum price, not yet fixed.

Cotton Prices  
Hit New High

Cotton prices reached a new high for the current season to date, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Fluctuations were comparatively wide and at the close of the week prices were slightly lower than a week earlier. The unusually favorable domestic mill situation was reflected in a strong demand for spot cotton. Export buying was negligible. Spot sales were substantially larger than a year earlier. Domestic mills continued to operate at a rate of something like 10,000,000 bales annually and apparently sold as much or more cloth and yarn than they produced. Cloth and yarn prices advanced sharply and mill margins continued to widen.

Wheat Insurance  
Contracts Rise

A record number of crop insurance contracts-- 420,077 -- has been written as protection on the 1941 wheat crop in 36 states, Leroy K. Smith, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, announced today. This number exceeded by 41,917 the 378,160 contracts written on both winter and spring wheat last year. The 1941 contracts guarantee growers a total production of 110,591,202 bushels of wheat from 10,946,284 insured acres. "This is the third successive year that the Federal crop insurance program has shown consistent gains in the number of contracts guaranteeing wheat growers protection from all unavoidable hazards," the manager said.

March 24, 1941.

New Ideas In Rural  
Electrification  
Engineering

In Agricultural Engineering, March, M. M. Samuels, Acting Chief of the technical standards division, REA, writes on "New Ideas in Rural Electrification Engineering."

One-Crop System  
Leaves The South

machinery and grows products formerly purchased from the North.

Says France's  
Food Problem  
Is Distribution

"Unbiased information on the food situation in unoccupied France adds up to this: There is real need for wheat and fats. But in respect to other foods the problem is not so much one of shortages as of distribution. In the mountainous regions meat is available, and in the farming regions, farm produce, milk, eggs, cheese, and even butter.....But, because Germany has taken most of France's rolling stock, and because all gasoline is owned and strictly rationed by the Vichy Government, it is impossible for the available food to be evenly distributed. Consequently, there have been extreme shortages in some areas, particularly large cities. British and American supplies couldn't really aid the French until the distribution problem is solved." (Newsweek, March 24)

Ribes Populations  
In Blister Rust  
Control Work

In The Journal of Forestry, March, T. H. Harris, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, writes on "The Sampling of Ribes Populations in Blister Rust Control Work." The article describes the method of sampling used in blister rust control work to obtain information on the numbers and the distribution of Ribes (generic name for currants and gooseberries) as a basis for control operations in the sugar pine forests of California and Southern Oregon.

Design Of Farm  
Freezing Units

In Agricultural Engineering, March, Richard T. Witz, of Purdue University, writes on "The Design of Farm Freezing Units." The article is illustrated with a picture and graph.

Flax, The Crop  
That Came Back

In Country Gentleman, April, Don Wharton writes on "The Crop That Came Back." Mr. Wharton says that, during the past half decade, flax has made one of the greatest comebacks in American agricultural history. It has not only paid off handsomely to farmers in a third of our states, he says, but also partially freed the nation of dependence upon outside sources for flaxseed supplies. He goes on to discuss the reasons for this comeback.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 58

Section 1

March 25, 1941.

SENATE LIFTS BAN  
ON ARGENTINE BEEF

From Washington, March 24, a New York Times dispatch says that the Senate Monday struck from the naval bill a restriction on the purchase of 2,000,000 pounds of Argentine beef. Senator Russell explained that, on last Thursday, when voting on the bill presumably reached a tie, he had voted in favor of buying the Argentine beef, but that his vote had not been so recorded, whereupon Vice President Wallace refused to approve the journal for that day. The correction was made on motion of Senator Barkley, Majority Leader, and was adopted without opposition.

VICHY CUTS RATIONS  
FOR NEXT QUARTER

From Vichy, March 24, a New York Times dispatch says that new food cards are being distributed throughout France's unoccupied zone for the second quarter of the year. Reduction of supplies causes no surprise in the present circumstances. The rations include seven ounces of bread per day, two and one third pounds of meat per month, fifteen ounces of fats, including butter, per month, and seven and three quarter ounces of cheese per month.

BANKHEAD BILL HELD  
UP FOR STUDY

From Washington, March 24, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that plans of the proponents of the Bankhead commodity loan bill to rush the measure to the Senate floor for passage struck a snag Monday in the Senate Agricultural Committee where members, after discussing its provisions for two hours, decided to postpone action pending further study of its effect upon the entire farm program. The committee will meet again today for more talks.

RECORD U. S.  
WOOL BUYING

From Melbourne, Australia, March 24, a New York Times dispatch said that U. S. orders for Australian wool to date this season exceed 500,000 bales, and the demand, it is reported, continues actively. The current volume is the largest that the U. S. has ever bought in one season. Purchases for 1939-40 season were less than 50,000 bales.

March 25, 1941.

Sugar Hits  
New Peak

From New York, March 24, the AP says that granulated sugar crossed the 5-cent a pound level for the first time in eighteen months when the American Sugar Refining Company inaugurated a general advance of 5.1 cents a pound Monday. Thousands of pounds of refined sugar sold at 4.95 cents during the day as buyers tried to stock up before the widely anticipated increase.

Canned Foods  
Prices Rise

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 25, says: "Advances in prices or withdrawal of offerings of several canned foods and dried fruits continued the most significant development in food circles here yesterday, reflecting prospective large scale purchasing by the Surplus Marketing Administration for Great Britain. Yesterday, brokers representing a large number of major grapefruit, grapefruit juice and citrus canners in Florida received wires announcing immediate withdrawal of offerings. The stronger growers' market was attributed to substantial orders recently placed by the SMA at increased prices."

BAE On Farm  
Income Situation

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in February amounted to 629 million dollars compared with 643 million dollars in February last year and the revised total of 754 million dollars in January. Income from crops in February was sharply lower than a year earlier because of the smaller amount of corn placed under loan and smaller sales of tobacco. The decline in income from crops, however, was offset by larger returns from meat animals and dairy products, and total income from farm marketings was 2 million dollars larger than in February last year. Government payments in February totaled 82 million dollars compared with 96 million dollars in February last year and 87 million dollars in January. (BAE)

Nazis Use Science  
Of Nutrition

In Harpers, March, James Rorty writes on "Total Defense and Public Health." He says that not the least significant of the numerous surprises that the Nazi total war has sprung on the world is the fact that German soldiers, although many of them grew up during the "turnip years" of the last war, proved to be not only better armed and trained than their antagonists, but notably vigorous and well-nourished. It seems that the Nazis have stolen a march on their democratic antagonists by taking nutritional science seriously and using it for all it is worth. The article is concerned with what the U. S. can do to make use fully of its nutritional knowledge.

March 25, 1941.

Freezing Fruits,  
Vegetables

In Quick Frozen Foods, March, H. D. Brown, Professor of Vegetable Gardening at Ohio State University, writes on "Freezing Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables."

Doctor Mohler To  
Give Kober Lecture

Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has been designated to deliver the annual Kober lectures, March 28, under the auspices of Georgetown University. The lecture will deal with brucellosis, known in human medicine as undulant or Malta fever, in its relationship to domestic animals and man.

Argentina To Push  
Products In U. S.

From Buenos Aires, March 23, the UP says that representatives of importers of agricultural implements met in Buenos Aires recently and drew up plans for a corporation to promote the sales of Argentine products in the U. S. in order to obtain dollar exchange to finance imports of U. S. products by Argentina. It was understood that the corporation would permit all importers of U. S. products and all exporters of U.S. products to join.

Effect Of Cutting  
Loblolly Pine

In Journal of Forestry, March, L. E. Chaiken, of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, writes on "Growth and Mortality During Ten Years Following Partial Cuttings in Loblolly Pine."

Schooler's Remarks  
Summarized

The Dakota Farmer, March 22, includes a summary of the remarks made recently by Harry N. Schooler, Director of the North Central Region of the AAA, in Aberdeen and Madison, South Dakota, under the title "Rough Weather Ahead for Agriculture."

Sees Centralized  
Trade Set-Up  
If Germany Wins

The Dairy Record, March 19, says that J.H. Mason, president of the Bank for Co-operatives at Omaha, told members of the Dairy and Poultry Co-operatives, Inc., in Sioux City, that revision of the whole economic system of the U.S. into a centralized trade organization to cope with the dictators will become necessary if England loses the war. Mr. Mason said that, if the Axis powers win, the U.S. will be trading with slave nations.

Small Electric  
Milk Pasteurizer

Agricultural Engineering, March, includes an article, with designs and pictures, on "A Small Electric Milk Pasteurizer" by George J. Burkhardt and C. W. England, of the Maryland Experiment Station.

March 25, 1941.

Erosion Cuts Life Of U. S. Reservoirs Soil erosion has cut the useful life of over 20 percent of the water-supply reservoirs of the United States to less than 50 years, H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service said Sunday. Another 25 percent will be lost in 50 to 100 years. Only 54 percent of water-supply reservoirs in the country will provide sufficient storage to meet present requirements, 100 years hence. Over 463 million dollars is invested in water-supply reservoirs in the United States, and erosion is a danger in virtually all states. The Service has compiled information -- never before available -- on the 12,000 or more reservoirs and dams throughout the country. The file covers area, use, capacity, and ownership of reservoirs; height, length, type, date of completion and cost of dams; and the area within watersheds.

Lumber Report By Forest Service Lumber consumed in the Mississippi Valley States has greatly exceeded the lumber produced at all periods since the Civil War, according to a report just issued by the Forest Service. Also, more native saw timber has been burned for fuel in this region than has been cut for lumber in all the years since pioneers first built rail fences, and it is probable also that saw timber felled in clearing land and not utilized exceeded the lumber cut. The Central States nevertheless have supplied more than 40 percent of all the hardwood lumber sawed in the United States. The report was compiled by R. V. Reynolds, forest economist, and A. H. Pierson, Assistant forester, of the Forest Service, with the aid of data from the Bureau of the Census.

Writes On Soil Ailments

In Commonwealth, March 14, John C. Rawe writes "Our Soil Is Ailing." Pointing out the damage done to American soil by erosion and lack of natural fertilizers, and to the increasing reliance being placed on artificial aids to soil fertility, Mr. Rawe pleads for more reliance on natural means of soil care, such as the intelligent care and biological management of a variety of healthful living plants and animals. Sound, scientific, progressive agriculture, he says, is the production of a large variety of healthful life, plants and animals on each family-unit farm.

To Discuss Food Vitamins

The Northwestern Miller, March 19, says that when the 101st national meeting of the American Chemical Society convenes at St. Louis on April 7, one of the most important subjects to be discussed will be fortifying of foods with minerals and vitamins. H. Edward Wiedemann, consulting industrial chemist and past president of the Food and Drug Officials Association, will be general chairman. Dr. Herbert O. Calvery, of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, will be chairman of the semi-annual symposium on vitamins.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 59

Section 1

March 26, 1941.

COUNTERFEIT FOOD  
STAMP RING SMASHED

From New York, March 25, the AP says that James J. Maloney, supervising agent of the Secret Service, announced Tuesday the arrest of four Newark, N.J., men in a New York printing shop and the "smashing of a conspiracy to counterfeit \$1,000,000 worth of 25-cent Government food stamps." The material seized included 24 perfect food stamp negatives, he said, adding that the gang planned to sell the counterfeit stamps to grocers at a price of \$1 worth of counterfeit stamps for 30 cents. Maloney added that there are no counterfeit food stamps in circulation today.

BANKHEAD BILL  
GOES TO SENATE

From Washington, March 25, a New York Times dispatch says that the Senate Agriculture Committee Tuesday unanimously reported the Bankhead bill to increase government loans on five basic commodities, in return for further reduction of agricultural production on the part of the farmers.

REICH WHEAT GIFT  
BARED AS BARTER

From Vichy, March 25, a New York Times dispatch says that it was officially made known in Vichy Tuesday night that the shipments of wheat from the occupied to the unoccupied zone of France, mentioned Monday by Jean Achard, Secretary of State for Supplies, were part of a barter arrangement. Until this announcement had been made it was not known that this wheat, released by the Germans from the stocks they had requisitioned in France, represented an exchange.

ITALY BARS  
WOOL SALES

From Rome, March 25, a New York Times dispatch says that sales of wool and cotton held by producers and wholesalers were blocked Tuesday by government decree. An inventory of the stocks on hand will be taken in the next few days, and producers and wholesalers will be told later what the government intends to do with their goods.

March 26, 1941.

Sears Roebuck  
Sales Hit Record

The New York Times, March 26, says that Sears, Roebuck & Co., in its annual statement for the fiscal year ended on January 31, 1941, reported sales at record levels. The total of \$704,301,014 showed an increase of 14.1 percent over the \$617,414,266 in the preceding year. New store sales accounted for 2.2 percent of the increased volume, it was said. The rate increase in the last quarter was the highest of the year.

Sugar Shortage  
Held Unlikely

From Washington, March 25, the AP says that C. M. Nicholson, acting chief of the Sugar Division, said that sugar price advances appeared to reflect apprehension in trade circles as to the adequacy of shipping facilities to bring sugar to this country from the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands. "Our investigations show," he said, "that there appears to be no serious threat of a shipping shortage and that consequently the off-shore sugar producing areas should be able to supply their full quotas." USDA officials indicated that they believed that there was little justification for the rise in prices.

BAE Reports On  
Fruit Situation

Production of early strawberries is indicated to total 2,470,000 crates compared with 1,982,000 crates last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,340,000 crates. It is estimated that 65 percent of the early strawberries will come from Louisiana. Carlot shipments of early strawberries from Louisiana probably will reach the peak the latter part of April. The average of strawberries available for picking in the second early States is indicated to total 61,300 acres compared with 51,300 last year. Sales of apples in domestic markets between December 1 and March 1, 1940-41, were 2 million bushels larger than in the same period a year earlier. As a result of the increase in marketings, the rise in wholesale and auction apple prices from December through February was less than the rise during the same period last season. However, partly because of larger consumer incomes, apple prices are higher this season than last. (BAE.)

AAA Annual Report  
Issued Today

The AAA farm program is contributing to national defense through abundant production for consumers, conservation of the soil, and betterment of farm income, R. M. Evans, Administrator, says in the seventh annual report of the AAA, issued today. "The work of the AAA, along with that of other agencies of the USDA is directed toward the goal of an impregnable national defense," the Administrator says in the foreword to the report. Covering activities of the AAA from July 1, 1939, through June 30, 1940, the report describes the accomplishments of agriculture under the 1939 program, the development of the 1940 program, and the pointing of agricultural conservation and the Ever-Normal Granary plan to strengthening the security of the Nation.

March 26, 1941.

Weather Report

According to the weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin, dry weather and abundant sunshine, together with seasonable temperatures, brought a marked improvement in weather conditions in the area between the central Mississippi Valley and Rocky Mountains, including the southern Great Plains. The soil dried rapidly in the Plains area and farm work was accelerated. However, in most of the South, especially from eastern Texas eastward, additional frequent rains kept fields too wet for work and spring activities are decidedly backward. In fact, both the advance of vegetation and farm work are from 10 days to 2 weeks, or more, late throughout the southern half of the country. The general agricultural outlook from the Rocky Mountains westward, especially the southern half of the area, is outstandingly favorable. Moisture is generally abundant with good water storage for irrigation in most sections. Drier weather in California was decidedly helpful and spring work has become very active. There was some local frost damage in the interior of the North Pacific area. Except in Texas, but little corn planting has been accomplished although some local seeding is reported as far north as South Carolina and the southern portions of Arkansas and Oklahoma. Cotton planting has been delayed in southern Texas because of too much rain. Alternate thawing and freezing weather was rather frequent in the Ohio Valley States, but the soil is generally dry and consequently no material heaving of wheat is reported. East of the Mississippi River oat seeding advanced slowly, but rapid progress is now reported from the Great Plains.

Dr. Mohler To Speak On Radio

Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System, April 12, 2:50-3:00 p.m., on the subject "A Milestone in the Conquest of Tuberculosis." His address will deal with the relationship between tuberculosis in domestic animals and man, including progress in eradicating the disease from livestock with resulting benefits to mankind.

"Youth In The Corn Belt"

In Commonweal, March, O. E. Baker writes on "Youth in the Corn Belt." The article presents the results of surveys made in five counties in Indiana and one county in Ohio. Mr. Baker found an increase in father-and-son partnerships on the farm with a corresponding decrease in openings for farm tenants as well as a decrease in the number of year-round hired men. He also found this condition resulting in a slight increase in mechanization of the farm. A decrease in rural youth is noted, but relatively few have gone outside their native county. More than 40 percent of the boys were engaged in farm work, after leaving school, and practically all the rural youth had attended high school.

Rust-Resistant  
Wheat Rich  
In Vitamins

From Winnipeg, Manitoba, a dispatch to the Northwestern Miller, March 19, says that Major F. F. Tisdall, chairman of the Canadian Medical Association's committee on nutrition and adviser to the national defense department, said recently in an address that Canada's huge store of wheat contains large supplies of essential vitamins. He added that bread with sufficient vitamin B<sub>1</sub> content would increase Canadian "pep" in time of emergency, and that vitamin B<sub>1</sub> was found in greater quantity in rust-resistant wheat than in other varieties.

Selecting Meat  
For Storage

Meat for Locker Plant Storage."

In Quick Frozen Foods, March, L. E. Kunkle, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Ohio State University, writes on "Selecting and Processing

Forestry Bill  
In Congress

Walter M. Pierce of Oregon has introduced two bills in Congress to provide for nationwide regulation of cutting and certain other practices on privately owned forest lands. The objective of both bills, he stated, is to prevent destructive liquidation of the Nation's forest resources and to insure the permanent productivity of forest land. "It is essential to the permanent welfare of the United States," he said, "that its forests be maintained for continuous production." One bill (H. R. 3850) provides for a cooperative federal-state regulatory system, along lines which have been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Forest Service. The other ( H. R. 3849) calls for direct federal administration of forest regulations.

Who's Who  
In Latin  
America  
of Latin America.

Who's Who in Latin America, published by the Stanford University press, has recently been acquired by the USDA Library. It contains biographies of outstanding living men and women

On The High Cost  
Of Farm Rentals  
that absorb most of the AAA benefits. County committees can check some of this robbery, but it is hard to do. The only remedy may be state legislation to penalize absentee owners, to break up big estates and to increase the number of farms. More tenants drifting to town to get factory jobs would help, too." (Wallaces' Farmer, March 22.)

"So long as there are more farmers who are hunting farms than there are farms to rent, some landlords will be able to squeeze out cash rentals

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 60

Section 1

March 27, 1941.

SENATE COMMITTEE  
URGES FURTHER CUT  
IN FARM PRODUCTION

From Washington, March 26, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that, as plans went forward in the Senate for early consideration of the Bankhead 100 percent parity loan bill, the Senate Agricultural Committee Wednesday called for reductions in production of basic commodities in which supplies are widely out of line with demands during the period of the present emergency. The appeal was contained in the formal report of the Committee on the Bankhead Bill, made available Wednesday, as USDA officials reported that no decision had, as yet, been reached on the question of extending the maturity date of loans now outstanding on wheat. The greater majority of the loans are due about April 30.

MCKELLAR BILL  
PASSES HOUSE

From Washington, March 26, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the McKellar bill, limiting authority of Commodity Credit Corporation to reconcentrate loan cotton at port warehouses, was passed Wednesday by the House by a vote of 226 to 119. The bill goes back to the Senate for concurrence in providing that not less than 300,000 bales shall be stored in New England warehouses.

FRENCH-NAZI BARTER  
DEAL MAY UPSET  
U.S. PLANS TO HELP

The Washington Post, March 27, says that whether France will be granted American food supplies in the future became an open question at the State Department Wednesday following official surprise at press reports of a barter agreement between unoccupied and occupied France to trade livestock for wheat and other foodstuffs. Acting Secretary of State Welles telegraphed Ambassador William D. Ladd in Vichy for full information on the press reports of the deal, but would make no comment. It was considered unlikely that any change would be made in plans to ship a gift of \$1,000,000 worth of flour to unoccupied France in two French ships.

March 27, 1941.

Welles Pushes  
Buying Of  
Argentine Beef

The Washington Post, March 27, says that Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, asked Wednesday that Congress lift restrictions on Army and Navy purchases of Argentine beef. He made the request in asking a Senate Appropriations Committee to eliminate from a \$4,073,000,000 supplemental defense bill a House-approved provision generally prohibiting the Army and Navy from purchasing food, clothing and other products except in the continental United States. Welles told reporters later that he had urged that the restriction be lifted so that purchases could be made in Latin-American countries in furtherance of the "Good Neighbor" policy and to promote hemispherical cooperation on defense.

British Meat  
Ration Lowered

From London, March 26, the CTPS says that another cut in Britons' meat rations was announced Wednesday by the food ministry. Beginning Monday, adults will get only 1 shilling's (about 20 cents) of meat for the week, compared with the 1 shilling 2 pence (about 23 cents) at present, while the children's ration will be reduced from 7 pence to 6 pence (from about 13.3 to 11.4 cents). The reduction is said to be due to the decline in home-grown fat stock for slaughter.

Cotton Groups  
Join Activities

The New York Herald Tribune, March 27, says that Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, announced Wednesday that a master "Promotion Program of American Cotton Industries" is now about to be launched, as a result of the merger of all promotional and advertising activities of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council, a step which has just been completed. The merger unifies the activities of the two major organizations connected with cotton, the Institute representing the cotton textile manufacturers and distributors, and the Council representing the growers, ginners, crushers and shippers.

Flax Boom Aiding  
Peruvian Growers

From Lima, March 26, a New York Times dispatch says that the National Research Council discovered Wednesday that the shrinkage of world markets for their cotton has proved to be a godsend for numerous Peruvian farmers who are now growing and shipping flax under governmental supervision and the immediate direction of Belgian experts. Starting in 1939 with the planting of 700 acres experimentally, flax growing expanded to 2,800 acres in 1940, and now a total of 22,000 acres is devoted to the crop, matching the medium-grade Belgian growth in quality.

March 27, 1941.

Izaak Waltons  
Open Farley

The Washington Post, March 27, says that defense of America's natural resources during the preparedness program will be the theme of a three-day conference of the Izaak Walton League of America starting today at the Willard Hotel, Washington.

'41 Cotton Paper  
Program Announced

A Federal program to encourage the use of low-quality raw cotton in the manufacture of high-grade writing paper was announced today by the Surplus Marketing Administration. Similar to the 1940 cotton paper program, the plan calls for the diversion of up to 10 thousand bales of low-grade cotton to the manufacture of high-grade writing papers. Diversion payments will be made at the rate of 4½ cents per pound on 75 percent of the cotton used for this purpose by approved manufacturers. Transactions with manufacturers will be conducted through the Writing Paper Manufacturers Association, representing most of the makers. Non-member manufacturers may participate.

BAE Reports On  
Wheat Situation

The domestic wheat supply in 1941-42 is expected to total approximately 1,200 million bushels. This total is based on a winter wheat crop indicated as of December 1, 1940 at about 653 million bushels, a spring wheat crop (including durum) tentatively placed at about 180 million bushels on the basis of average yields on the prospective plantings, and a carryover on July 1, 1941 estimated at about 380 million bushels. The total domestic supply in 1940-41 was 1,099 million bushels, consisting of a carryover of 232 million bushels and a crop of 817 million bushels. On the basis of supplies of 1,200 million bushels and prospects that domestic disappearance will be about 675 million bushels, the quantity available for export, shipments, and carryover would be about 525 million bushels. It is expected that exports and shipments will be larger than the 30-35 million bushels indicated for the current year. (BAE)

Food Stamp  
Extensions

The Food Stamp Plan has recently been extended to include Weymouth, Massachusetts; an area in Minnesota consisting of Lake and Cook Counties, and to another area in Minnesota made up of eight Counties: Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Kanabec and Koochiching.

Prune Juice  
Experiments

In The Fruit Products Journal, March, W. V. Cruess, S. Leonard, J. Ponting and A. Lane, of the Fruit Products Laboratory, University of California, write on "Prune Juice Experiments."

Sun Lamps Vs.  
Cod-Liver Oil  
For Poultry

Country Gentleman, April, says that the Ohio Experiment Station, in six trials in 1939 and 1940, obtained considerable evidence in favor of sun lamps as a substitute for cod-liver oil on poultry farms. Baby-chick mortality rates were considerably lower where the lamps were used than when cod-liver oil was fed. In reporting the experiments, Dr. D. C. Kennard says: "The cost of operating sun lamps for layers exceeded the cost of supplying cod-liver oil on the basis of prices in October, 1940. However, the increased egg production and the improvement in hatchability of eggs more than offset the extra cost."

Rising Sugar Price  
Held Unjustified

From Washington, March 26, a New York Times dispatch says that recent rises in the price of sugar, credited to expected shortage of shipping facilities, prompted an official statement Wednesday by Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer commissioner of the National Defense Advisory Commission, saying that these rises were unjustified, that larger stocks than usual were on hand in this country, and that steps had been taken to assure adequate supplies. While the statement was being prepared, inquiries among food experts in the NDAC and the USDA brought replies that no shortages existed in any major food group, and none was expected.

Wheat, Corn  
Climb To New  
Seasonal Tops

From Chicago, March 26, the AP says that buying expanded in the grain pits Wednesday, lifting wheat as much as two cents a bushel at one stage to 90 cents for May delivery, highest of the season, and within a fraction of the best price quoted for any futures contracts since last May's break. Corn rose about a cent to new seasonal highs, while oats and rye were fractionally higher. Wheat closed 3/4 to 1-3/8 cents higher than Tuesday.

Firm Offers  
Tomato Sherbet

The Southern Dairy Products Journal, March, says that a creamery company in Cleveland, Ohio, has announced that it would soon offer the public tomato sherbet. Some months ago the same firm featured spinach ice cream which, they state, met with favorable consumer acceptance.

Farmers Polled On  
Corn Production

In Wallaces' Farmer, March 22, the results of a poll on the regulation of corn production are given. In answer to the question, "To discourage operation of over-sized farms, it has been suggested that not more than 10,000 bushels of corn should be sealed on any one farm in any one season. Would you approve of such legislation?", 74 percent of the farmers polled answered "yes," 13 percent answered "no," and 13 percent were undecided.

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Volume LXXX, No. 60 *re 61*

Section 1

March 28, 1941.

HOUSE GROUP VOTES  
75% PARITY LOANS  
ON 5 MAJOR CROPS

From Washington, March 27, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the House Agricultural Committee Thursday voted mandatory loans of 75 percent of parity to the growers of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice, in a move to establish new floors on these commodities, now selling far below parity levels. The action was taken during consideration of the pending bill of the USDA to tighten marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 on wheat and corn.

LONDON SAYS NAZIS  
GET FRENCH FOOD

From London, March 27, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that details of shipment of raw materials from unoccupied France, as well as occupied territory, into Germany and conquered territories, were revealed Thursday in intelligence reports reaching the Ministry of Economic Warfare. These reports cover only the traffic over French railways, and do not include transit by canal or road. Confirmation of these reports is not yet available in London, although the British have known, in a general way, that unoccupied France was being used by the Germans as a conduit for getting supplies through the British blockade.

EROSION HURTS  
LIVESTOCK

From Ames, Iowa, March 27, the UP says that a survey of a selected group of farms in Adair County, Iowa, shows that badly eroded farms have considerably less livestock than farms with little erosion, according to John A. Hopkins, of Iowa State College. There is also a great difference in the kind of livestock raised, he said. "Acreages and yields of corn and soybeans were lower on the eroding farms, and total feed production was smaller," Hopkins explained. "Because of lower grain yields, the eroding hilly farms had a larger proportion of hay and pasture."

March 28, 1941.

Japan Gives Cherry  
Trees To Costa Rica

From San Jose, Costa Rica, March 27, a New York Times dispatch says that the Japanese, in strenuous efforts to cultivate good will and increase trade in Latin America, are now "saying it with flowers." The Japanese Minister recently presented the Costa Rican Government a thousand Japanese cherry trees, which, according to the newspaper Prensa Libre, are now in the nursery of the Department of Agriculture. Although the trees were three-and-a-half months in transit, they arrived in perfect condition.

Switzerland  
Cuts Dairying

From Zurich, March 27, a UP dispatch says that Switzerland will plow and cultivate 123,500 acres of land this year previously devoted to grazing, in the first step in a long-range program for agricultural self-sufficiency. Switzerland always has stressed dairying because of the favorable export market for cheeses. As a result, barely more than 5 percent of the country's 10,000,000 acres have been under cultivation, whereas Federal authorities estimate that agricultural self-sufficiency will require more than twice the present area.

Cotton Prices  
Advance Sharply

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 28, says that cotton futures continued to show considerable strength Thursday and, although the market was called upon to absorb large amounts of scale-up selling by spot interests, it rose to gains of 8 points on all active months at one time, and closed steady at 4 to 5 points net improvement.

BAE Reports On  
Feed Situation

The combined acreage of four feed grains planted in 1941 will approximate 149 million acres, a decrease of 1 percent from the 1940 planted acreage, if farmers carry out their March 1 intentions. This would be 11 percent below the 1928-32 average. Allowing for increased yields from hybrid corn, with an average growing season the production of these four feed grains probably will approximate 95 million tons, or 4 million tons less than the production last year and 5 million tons less than the 1928-32 average. Large carry-overs of feed are in prospect, however, and the total supply will be large in relation to the number of grain-consuming livestock, unless drought should severely curtail yields. Even with a moderate drought, such as those of 1930 or 1933, supplies probably would be ample for domestic requirements. (BAE)

Food Stamp  
Extensions

The USDA announced Thursday that the Food-Stamp Plan will be extended to Towner and Pierce Counties, North Dakota, and these five Minnesota counties: Carlton, Goodhue, Marshall, Norman, and Polk.

March 28, 1941.

Australia Seeks  
Bigger Cotton  
Acreage

From Canberra, March 27, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Minister of Customs Harrison introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to provide a bounty giving an average net return to producers of raw cotton of  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  per pound. He explained that the net return included profits from oil and cotton fodder. World conditions forced the bill, since Australia's raw cotton situation is seriously deficient, due to consumption of 70,000 bales, whereas production amounted to 15,000 bales.

Agriculture's Role  
In Hemisphere  
Defense

In Foreign Agriculture, March, Joseph L. Apodaca, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, writes on "Agriculture's Role in Hemisphere Defense." In a preface, Mr. Apodaca says that defense of the Western Hemisphere today is not merely a military problem. Because economic warfare is a vital component of modern war, the economic vulnerability of the Western Hemisphere is a matter of vital importance. Among the major weaknesses that threaten hemispheric defense are those that stem from the present use of agricultural resources. Mr. Apodaca discusses the nature of these weaknesses, their specific relationship to intra-hemisphere trade and the New World solidarity, and the avenues of approach which they suggest.

Poultry, Eggs In  
National Defense

American Egg and Poultry Review, March, contains a digest of the speech made recently before the convention of the Carlot Egg and Poultry Shippers Association of Iowa in Sioux City by George Livingston, Chief of the Food Supply Division, Council of National Defense. Mr. Livingston's subject was "Poultry and Eggs in the National Defense Program."

Livestock Injured  
During Marketing

In Country Gentleman, April, Randall R. Howard, in "Wasted Millions," says that there is a loss of \$12,000,000 annually because of injuries to livestock during marketing. Mr. Howard analyzes and classifies the various injuries, and tells what the farmer can do to help prevent them.

Water Supply  
On Dairy Farms

In Southern Dairy Products Journal, March, H. O. Henderson, of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, West Virginia University, writes, in "Basic Cleanliness," on the need for an abundance of pure water on the dairy farm. Included is a diagram of a modern water-lubricated deep well pump operated in connection with a pressure system, which Mr. Henderson says furnished ample water at much less cost than "city water," -- and it's always clean water.

March 28, 1941.

Rise of The Soybean In Ohio

years. Sam Hollett, of Swift and Company, writes on the development of the soybean in Chic, and there is a group of articles by Ohio farmers telling of their experiences in growing soybeans.

Promising New Crops

In American Agriculturist, March 29, E. L. Worthen, of the New York State College of Agriculture, writes on "Some Promising New Crops." Among the crops cited are alfalfa, which isn't a new crop, but which Mr. Worthen says should be grown more extensively and with greater success on our dairy farms, Ladino clover, Bird's-foot trefoil and Reed canary grass.

4-H Club Work Discussed

The Saturday Evening Post, March 29, contains an article on 4-H Club work by Robert H. Reed, titled "Here's How They Keep 'Em Down On the Farm." The general aims and procedure of the Clubs are discussed, and many individual examples are given.

Expand Russian Egg Production

The American Egg and Poultry Review, March, says that U.S.S.R. authorities recently issued a decree to the effect that farmers must supply the government at specified prices from three to fifteen eggs annually for each hectare (2.471 acres) of land operated, the variable number depending upon the fertility of the region. Previously the individual farm allotment was computed upon the basis of the number of chicks owned. The purpose of the measure is to increase poultry breeding and egg production, according to Soviet authorities.

Discusses New Legume

In Country Gentleman, April, J. Sidney Cates writes on "A Puzzling New Legume" — the lotus, birdsfoot trefoil. Mr. Cates says that a new poor-soil legume, available for both hay and pasture and suited to the northern range of the country, has long been needed. Birdsfoot trefoil has had an "astonishing" success in a small area in New York State, offers some promise in Oregon, but thus far has proved disappointing in some other places.

Implications Of Lend-Lease Bill

"The full implications of the Lease-Lend food requirements are yet to be realized...Perhaps the most far-reaching effect of this program upon the food trade's operations will be witnessed in the setting up of a Government regulatory agency, whether known as a food administration or otherwise. Such a development, in the minds of many qualified food trade observers, is inevitable if the current international situation holds to its present course." (New York Journal of Commerce, March 28, 1941)

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Vol. LXXX, No. 61 *i.e. 62*

Section 1

March 31, 1941.

ARGENTINE EXPORT  
DRIVE PROGRESSES

From Buenos Aires, March 30, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that there is much enthusiasm and optimism in commercial circles, and particularly among American importers, regarding the progress being made toward the formation of a corporation to increase trade between the U. S. and Argentina. The primary purpose of this body would be to stimulate and diversify Argentine exports to the U. S., thus creating additional dollar exchange at present earmarked for imports of American motor vehicles, machinery, and other manufactured goods into Argentina. Argentine officials are giving every encouragement to the movement, and representatives of the Central Bank and Finance Department have taken part in some of the conferences.

REPUBLICANS PLAN  
BROAD FARM STUDY

From Washington, March 30, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that House Minority Leader Martin (Rep., Mass.) announced Sunday night that a special committee of House Republicans will make an exhaustive nation-wide survey of farm problems created by the war. Declaring that gravity of many conditions involved in depressed agriculture at the outbreak of the war has been "tremendously increased by these foreign wars," Mr. Martin said that the aim of the inquiry will be to see to it that the problems of farmers "cannot be obscured and neglected in the false and temporary boom conditions of national defense and war activities."

WALLACE URGES  
AMERICAN UNITY

From Chicago, March 30, the AP says that Vice President Wallace declared Saturday night that "We of the Americas, North and South and Central, must band together to maintain the sacred essence of democracy and religion....One of the reasons why all of us in the New World believe so strongly in hemispheric solidarity for defense purposes is because we know that the Nazis look on most of us as belonging to what they call an inferior race."

March 31, 1941.

Canadian Sugar  
Tax Increased 1¢

From Ottawa, March 30, a New York Times dispatch says that, as an advance warning of what to expect when he presents his budget, probably within the next ten days, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley Sunday placed a tax of an extra cent on every pound of sugar sold in Canada. The new price was to go into operation this (Monday) morning at all sugar refineries, and will mean an added revenue of \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

80 English Cotton  
Mills To Close

From Manchester, England, March 30, a New York Journal dispatch says that, beginning next week, 80 out of the total 550 spinning mills will be closed down for the duration of the war. 24,000 operatives will be released for munitions work. Another 80 mills, with barely enough cotton to complete their April contracts, will be shut down during the month of May.

SMA Buying Lifts  
Cotton Prices

The New York Journal of Commerce, March 31, says that cotton futures moved again into new high ground in Saturday's session, lifting the May contract to a peak of 11.36¢ a pound and the distant March, 1942, contract to a high of 11.18¢. New gains Saturday were influenced not alone by the high loan expectancy engendered by the week's events in Washington, but by the more immediate fact of reported acceptance of bids by the SMA for 80,000 bales of cotton and 5,270,000 yards of tickings to be used in the Federal mattress program.

Americas Must  
Share Wealth-Berle

The New York Herald Tribune, March 29, says that Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, said Saturday that the U. S. must share its wealth with the other nations of the Western Hemisphere in preparation for the reconstruction period which will follow the war. Berle said that the "good will" stage of inter-American cooperation had been passed, and that concrete measures were being undertaken.

Farmers Improve  
Marketing Methods

From Berkeley, California, March 29, the UP says that Dr. H. E. Erdman, of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, said Saturday that agricultural marketing is making rapid strides in keeping up with the times, and that the merchandising methods for farm produce no longer are antedated. Notable developments he cited include increasing use of refrigerator locker plants, fast freezing of foods, and experimentation on new methods of refrigerating railroad cars.

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Wheat Upturn Due  
To Loan Prospect

From Chicago, March 30, a New York Times dispatch says that renewed indications that Congress is determined to give farmers a higher loan price on the 1941 wheat crop were responsible for fairly general buying of futures on the Board of Trade last week and prices advanced 3 1/2 to about 5 cents a bushel to the highest level since May, 1940.

De Valera Fears  
Irish Famine

From Dublin, March 29, the AP says that Premier Eamon de Valera warned Ireland's farmers Saturday that starvation might face the Irish people and urged them to expand their acreage of spring wheat to make up for the shortage of the winter crop. Extra effort is required, he added, because there are no reserves of any kind.

Says Nazis Need  
Vital Goods

From New York, March 29, the AP says that Professor Noel Frederick Hall, newly-named British envoy to the U. S., said on his arrival Saturday that Germany soon would not be able to replace vital first-class equipment as quickly as needed, and that "they are scratching their heads now over their need for wool, rubber, petroleum and the better metals."

French Ration  
Tripe, Horse Meat  
  
Saturday.

From Vichy, March 29, the UP says that, illustrating the seriousness of unoccupied France's food problem, tripe and horse meat were rationed

Lists CCC  
Accomplishments

Noting that the Civilian Conservation Corps will mark its eighth anniversary on April 5, H.H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, Sunday said "It would be impossible to overestimate the contribution of the CCC to the progress of soil conservation in the United States." Doctor Bennett reported that since 1934, CCC camps have carried on erosion control work in 758 areas in 42 states. Approximately 350,000 young men enrolled in these camps have helped install soil conservation farming practices on more than 20 million acres of farm and range land facing critical erosion problems. The SCS Chief characterized erosion as an enemy of good farming, and referred to the enrollees as "front line troops in the war against soil erosion." He said their labor has been one of the truly potent forces in extending soil conservation farming farther each year into the hills and valleys of the nation.

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Brazil Expects Big Cotton Crop The 1940-41 cotton crop now being harvested in the State of Sao Paulo, which in recent years has been producing from 90 to 95 percent of the Southern Brazilian crop, is expected to reach the record total of 1,660,000 to 1,750,000 bales, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. No estimate is available as yet for the rest of Southern Brazil but the crop in these areas has been ranging around 100,000 bales in the last several years. On that basis it would appear that the total crop in Southern Brazil this season may range from 1,770,000 to 1,850,000 bales. The total Southern Brazilian crop for 1939-40 is estimated unofficially at 1,522,000 bales.

BAE Reports On '41 Rice Outlook The rice outlook for 1941-42 points to: (1) An increase in seeded acreage in 1941 over 1940, (2) a continuation of the larger than usual exports which developed in 1940-41, (3) a continued high level of domestic disappearance, and (4) a small carry-over at the beginning of the new season. A rice acreage of 1,154,000 acres for the four rice-producing States is indicated by reports from growers regarding their acreage plans. Except for 1920, when the total was 1,299,000 acres, this is the largest acreage in the history of the United States. It is 64,000 acres (6 percent) larger than the acreage seeded a year ago, and 211,000 acres more than the 10-year (1930-39) average. (BAE)

SMA Surplus Foods Announced Surplus foods which will be available during April to families taking part in the Food Stamp Plan were announced Friday by the Surplus Marketing Administration. These are the nationally designated foods which will be obtainable in local stores in each Stamp Plan area in exchange for blue surplus food stamps. Fresh carrots have been added to the list of surplus foods to be available in all areas for April. Pears and rice, listed for March, are not included for April.

Stamp Plan Extensions The USDA has recently announced the extension of the Cotton Stamp Plan to Toledo, Ohio, and of the Food Stamp Plan to an area in Mississippi including Alcorn, Lee, Tippah, Attala, Washington, Pearl River, Monroe, Harrison and Winston Counties, and to an area in Arkansas consisting of the following 17 counties: Polk, Crawford, Washington, Sebastian, Pope, Franklin, Logan, Johnson, Hempstead, Garland, Union, Clark, Cleveland, Independence, Poinsett, Mississippi and Phillips.

Says Chinese Are Racked By Hunger From Shanghai, March 30, Douglas Robertson, in a dispatch to the Washington Post, says that, in China, the cost of living, in fact the cost of mere subsistence, has been increasing not only weekly, but practically daily. At present the lower-bracket Chinese employees find it impossible on their meagre earnings to purchase sufficient food. Rice, the staple food of China, today is so expensive that thousands cannot afford to buy it.



